CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—22.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREVI.

VOL. X. NO. 43 BOMBAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th ,,	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA *	10,941
11th ,,	KARMALA	8,983
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,420
25th ,,	CHINA	7,902
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA *	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th ,,	KALYAN	8,987
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,420
27th ,,	NALDERA*	15,835

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, * NALDERA*, * KALYAN — Through steamers from Australia. Through steamer from China.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
22nd Feb.	DOMALA	8,200
8th Mar.	NIRVANA	6,021
22nd Mar.	MANDALA	8,240
5th April	NEVASA	9,071
3rd May	MASHOBRA	8,238
17th ,,	MANELA	8,305

* PROCEEDS TO LONDON.

SAILING FOR CHINA

28th February.	SICILIA ..	Calls at Colombo Singapore, Hongkong & Shanghai.

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	
1922		
24th Feb.	Mantua	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th March	Nalder*	
5th May	Malwa	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
22nd Feb.	BANKURA	K. & P. Gulf.
24th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
17th ,,	VARELA	Bushehr direct.
20th ,,	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa.
End February or Early Mar.	ORNA ..	Australian Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
12, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 102.
Telephone No. 1220.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	7th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	14th Feb.	28th Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	2nd Mar.	15th Mar.
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	20th Mar.	4th April

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Captain	Tons,	Arrival	Departure
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	8137	23rd Feb	11th March
Tokushima Maru	J. Shibutami	6968	2nd Mar.	17th Mar
TsurugaMaru	Y Masuzumi	6988	13th Mar	28Mar
MorokaMaru	B Takiguchi	4469	31st Mar	15th Ap

For freight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTRS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqn.
3. Chamanlal G. Parequb, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeehingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interested allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 300 to Rs 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS:
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 7,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
(Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.)
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.	
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1921.	
75,060 shares of Rs. 500 each, Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
138,946 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,72,68,250
	Rs. 5,47,68,250
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1921	6,81,81,480
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1921	5,13,94,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Mr. N. M. MURRAY, (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Jalpaiguri	
Ahmedabad	Jubbulpore	
Ahmedabad City	Karachi	
Akola	Lahore	
Akyab	Larkana.	
Allahabad	Lucknow	
Alleppy	Lyallpur	
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)	
Bangalore	Madura	
Bassein	Mandalay	
Bellary	Mangalore	
Benares	Masulipatam	
Berhampore	Moattan	
Bezwada	Moulmein	
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore	
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge	
Bombay (Bankhurst Rd)	Negapatam	
Broach	Octacamund	
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Cocanada)	
Calcutta (Harrison Rd)		
Calcutta (Post Office Street)	Patna	
Calicut	Rahwari	
Cawnpore	Poona	
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Quetta	
Chittagong	Rajamundry	
Cocanada (Out-station Sulkapur)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)	
Narsapur)	Rangoon	
Cochin	Rawalpindi	
Coimbatore	Salem	
Colombo	Secundarabad	
Cuttack	Serajgunge (Pay Office)	
Dacca	Simla	
Delhi	Sholapur	
Erode	Sukkur	
Guntur	Surat	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry	
(Sub-Agency: Parbhani)	Trichinopoly	
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trivandrum	
Hubli.	Tuticorin	
Indore	Vizianagram	
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTTBLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,00	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,12,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,90,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rohtak
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

FOR
FIRE
MARINE MOTOR
&C.
INSURANCES
APPLY.
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.,
A. V. KEITH. Manager Accident Dept.
GEO BROWN [General Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE.
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Head Office:
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
CHAIRMAN:
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.
Because,
No Company combines so many advantages.
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants Liberal loans.
For particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE or to LOCAL SECRETARY, 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C11886

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MARTIN & CO.
HEAD OFFICE.
8/1 Clive St, Calcutta.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agts
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—the company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—AMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS,
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hyderabad (Deccan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building.
39 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH.
Resident Manager
Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD
(Established 1906.)
FIRE.
Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
MARINE.
Liberal and quick payments of claims.
LIFE.
Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—
R. AGASKAR & CO.,
Chief Agents.
29, Dadoo Building,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5138.
Telegrahic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDIENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fesulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
CALCUTTA.
Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch,
49, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management. Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.
For particulars apply to
HEAD OFFICE.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms on all sides. Terms moderate. Book sharp. Season commencing October.
Telg. "Lodge." Tel. No.

Telephone No. 2710. Telegraphic "LODGE"
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.
Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class ..	75—100	3-8—5
2nd Class ..	50—70	2-8—3
3rd Class ..	40—	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED CONCESSION FOR UPPER CLASS.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANVASSERS to secure orders from Doctors and Merchants. NUSSERWANJI & SONS, Chemists and General Merchants, Soparibag Road, Parel, Bombay.
A R2922

WANTED by a leading Commercial House a SHORTHAND-TYPIST with Office experience. Apply with copies of testimonials stating the lowest salary required to Box No. 7767, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2926

WANTED—A LADY STENO-TYPIST, Conversant with Office routine and filing. Good remuneration to suitable candidate. Apply with copies of testimonials in person to Manekji, the Reliance Motor Works, Ltd., Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
A C1167

WANTED—Experts in minerals and Geology, Technical, Tannery, Textile manufactury, and Weaving, Ceramic and Decorative Art. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 7757, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2923

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced MACHANIC skilled in Sugar Refinery capable of erecting machinery and plant of 10 tons capacity. Apply in writing with copies of testimonials stating salary, to SUPERINTENDENT, The Kistna Sugar Works, Ltd., P. B. No. 11, MASULIPATAM.
A R2912

WANTED—A SPINNING MASTER for an up-country mill of 45,000 spindles. Experienced man with thorough knowledge of Carding required. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7769, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2928

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced MACHANIC skilled in Sugar Refinery capable of erecting machinery and plant of 10 tons capacity. Apply in writing with copies of testimonials stating salary, to SUPERINTENDENT, The Kistna Sugar Works, Ltd., P. B. No. 11, MASULIPATAM.
A R2912

WANTED—2nd or 3rd Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Oil Factory, one having experience of Ice Machine preferred. Permanent job, good salary. Apply stating age, salary and copies of certificates to Box No. 7768, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2927

WANTED—A B.Com. (in Accounting) or a Graduate who has passed the G.D.A. Examination, on a starting salary of Rs. 100 (Consolidated) or more according to Office experience. Apply immediately in writing with testimonials, etc., to the SECRETARY, Bombay Improvement Trust.
A C12207

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POST as STOREKEEPER or ASSISTANT STOREKEEPER by European with 6 years' experience in Military and Marine Depts. Knowledge of shipping and import and export work. Thorough knowledge of Hindustani. Good references. Apply Box No. 7764, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2920

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BLOCKS TO BE LET for High Class Hindoos at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station.
C R2921

TO BE LET at Mazagon, Mount Road, Blocks, Rooms and Motor Garages. Apply to T. A. S. COMRUDIN & CO., 173/75, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
C R2919

FOR HINDUS from 1st March FLATS of new building on Plot No. 6 Walkeshwar Road with Electric fittings and motor garrage. Apply B. E. CONTRACTOR Plot No. 2, Walkeshwar Road.
C R2894

TO LET—OFFICE PREMISES with Electric fittings at moderate rent in the Cawasji Patel Street, Fort. Apply immediately to Box No. 7760, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2905

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in Amarchand Building on Ballard Road, immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies Offices, Shops or Show rooms. Also offices on first floor; all blocks facing sea. Situated near Alexandra Dock mole station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 and 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 308/10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R2886

TO BE LET—One North Light SHED, very useful for Workshop Garage, Godown, etc., situate on Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle. All steel structure. One SHED size 44' x 120' height 23' with a two ton lifting Crane covering the whole length of the shed. This arrangement is very useful for lifting and removing packages and boxes of any dimensions up to two tons. The Shed has also an open space 44' x 55' on the back and 5' x 75' on the side. Please apply: THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., 330, Mint Rd., Fort or 310, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
C R1212[illegible]

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,401 sq. ft (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned addresses: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 308-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
B R355

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT a BUNGALOW at Matheran with three four bed-rooms from 1st March to 7th June, 1922. Apply with particulars and lowest rent to Box No. 7765, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R2924

WANTED TO RENT at Mahableshwar in good locality a tiled BUNGALOW of at least four bed-rooms with bath-rooms, etc. Apply with particulars and lowest rent to Box No. 7766, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2925

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.
A

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—ENGLISH CAB-RIOLET CAR in very good order and condition. Silent knight Engine will sell cheap. Rupees 10,500 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 7759, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R2837

FOR SALE OR HIRE—A handsome fast running five seater Standard MOTOR CAR. Please apply to NUSSERWANJI & SONS, Chemists and General Merchants, Soparibag Road, Parel, Bombay.
JA R2923

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER". Post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT.
M R2910

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—VARIETY PACKETS: 25 different Hungary 4 as., 50 diff. 10 as., 100 diff. Rs. 1-8, 100 diff. Fr. Colonials Rs. 2-8, 80 diff. Poland Rs. 5-8. New List now ready. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L R12209

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA BOARD.—EXAMINATION PAPER—From the beginning will be out on 1st March, Rs. 2 send money order, post free. BHAVE and Co., Booksellers and Publishers, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
L R2885

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—CINEMATOGRAPH CAMERA and Aperatus. Apply "EUP". Artists, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
P R2611

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPEWRITING MACHINES FOR SALE all are in good condition. Apply R. T. RAYNIA CO., Bandra Hill Road, Bandra.
T R2697

ARTICLE—We are the sole proprietors of Cuddpha slabs, polished and unpolished of various descriptions. Rates on—application. T. K. NAIDU and SONS, 21, Commercial Street, Bangalore.
T R2887

FOR SALE—Two weft MULES by Howard and Bullough (1909) of 900 Spindles each and gauge 1 1/8in. Can be seen working at the Mathradas Mills, DeLisle Road, Parel. Apply to the AGENTS, Canada Building, Fort.
T R2917

KHADDAR HOUSE.—We supply pure SWADESHI, hand-made Khaddar or Garha in large quantities. AGENTS wanted. For particulars, send one anna stamps:—RAMA STORES, Deoband (U. P.)
T R2790

K. M. PUSHMINA CAP; oval, round or boat shape, neatly embd., in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians. Rs. 2-14; mention color. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar. Kr.
T R2785

FOR SALE—Brand New Generating Sets from 4 to 20 K.W. 110 Volts. Coupled with Oil Engines starting on Petrol and working on Oil. Apply The EASTERN ELECTRIC L. & P. CO., Hornby Road, Fort.
T R2902

SALE SPEED TRUCKS—Suitable for passenger service at prices defying competition. Very economical in operation and built to last long. Engine and transmission specially designed for hilly country carburetter takes low grade fuel and Engine has selfstarter and dynamo lighting. Apply THE RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay.
T C12160

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

ON and from MONDAY, the 20th February, 1922 the Registered Office of THE BOMBAY TRUST CORPORATION, LIMITED will be situated at E. D. SASSOON BUILDING, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate.

(Sd.) A. J. RAYMAND,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 16th February, 1922.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO. LTD.

FOR SALE.

1 Complete line of Scutchers consisting of 1 double Crighton Opener Howard and Bullough year 1907.
1 Hopper Feed Hethrington year 1895 Messrs. Platts Bros. Breaker Scutcher year 1889.
1 Finisher Scutcher Howard and Bullough 27" wide year 1907.
15 Cards Howard and Bullough 27" year 1892.
15 Cards Hethrington 38" year 1895.
6 Heads of Drawings Howard and Bullough 8 deliveries year 1907.
2 Slubbing Frames Howard and Bullough year 1892.
3 Intermediate Frames Howard and Bullough 1892.
3 Roving Frames Howard and Bullough 1892.
3 Roving Frames Hethrington 1897.
15 Ring Frames eq. 5000 Spindles.

These Machines can be seen working at the above Mills on applying to the Manager.
C12141

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from MONDAY, 20th February, 1922 the Offices of the following Companies will be situated at E. D. SASSOON BUILDING, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate:—

E. D. Sassoon & Co., Limited.
The E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd.
The Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd.
The Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd.
The Apollo Mills, Ltd.
The Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mill Co., Ltd.
The Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd.
The Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation (Marine).
The Holland-British India, Line.
The Eastern Chemical Co., Ltd.

E. D. SASSOON & CO., LIMITED.

Bombay, 16th February, 1922.

THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR CO. LTD.

NOTICE OF THE 1ST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 1ST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Nira Valley Sugar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th February, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 30th November, 1921.
(2) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ranchhoddas V. Mehta in place of Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta.
(3) To appoint two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
(4) To elect Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.,
Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th February, 1922, to 28th February, 1922, both days inclusive.
C12206

THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 14-19, Princess Street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1922, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1921.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business which may be placed before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th February, 1922, to the 2nd March, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
M. GABRIOCK & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C12211

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:

Subject	Reader	Lecturer	Salary.
Pathology	1	1	Rs. 750-50-1150
Anatomy	1	1	Rs. 850-25-900
Physiology	1	1	Rs. 850-25-900

(a) Private practice allowed.
(b) All appointments will be in the first instance on probation for one year.
(c) Every officer, teacher, or other servant of the University holding a substantive appointment and receiving a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem or more shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 6 per cent of his salary to the Provident Fund, and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent of the subscriber's salary to the Fund.
(d) All applications along with typed copies of Testimonials and qualifications to be submitted on or before the 28th of February, 1922, to the Registrar, Lucknow University.
C12134

CHARCOAL FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of 7,000 mds of the charcoal, manufactured by the Ajmer-Merwara Forest Department, in lot or quantities.

The charcoal can be made available at the departmental depots situated near the Beawer or Marwar Junction (B. B. & C. I.) Railway stations.

Samples of the coal can be seen with or obtained from the undersigned.

DAYANAND,
Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Ajmer, Merwara.
TA C12130

THE GOKAK MILLS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of The Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, March, 20th 1922 at 3 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st 1921.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire from office under Articles 94 and 97 of the Articles of Association but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from March 16th to March 30th 1922 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th February, 1922.

Note.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China Bombay or Madras on and after Friday March 31st 1922 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 12th March 1922 to whom Dividend warrants will be posted.
C12136

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. LTD.

388 GIRGAUM ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 2.

THE MEETING of the Board of Directors of the National Democratic Publishing Company, Limited, held on THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay passed the following among other resolutions:—

RESOLVED.—That a final Notice be given in accordance with Clause 39 and 40 of the Articles of Association of the Company to those members who have made default in payment of the allotment money requiring them to pay the allotment money due and interest thereon on or before the 31st day of March, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company and stating that in the event of non-payment on or before the said date and at the said place, the shares in respect of which the allotment money is due will be liable to be forfeited.

RESOLVED. That the Managing Agents be authorised to give the Notice aforesaid to the registered addresses of the members as provided by Clause 39 of the Act to carry the above resolution into effect.

By Order of the Board,
RANCHHODDAS LOTVALA & CO.,
Managing Agents.
12212

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.

THIRD CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of February, 1922, Call of Rs. 10/- per share on the Ordinary Shares and Rs. 10/- per share on the Preference Shares of this Company was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company on or before the 31st day of March, 1922, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.

The above Call is made payable by such shareholders as are on the Company's Register the 16th February 1922.

By Order of the Board.
DHARAMSI MORARJI AND CO.
AGENTS.

Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
16th February, 1922.
C12175

TENDERS.

SALE OF AMBULANCES.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the A. D. S. & T. Bombay, District Bombay Castle, behind the Town Hall, Bombay, upto 25th February, 1922, for the sale of two Daimler Ambulances bearing B. A. Nos. 1441 and 1442 of No. 21 M. T. Company.

The vehicles can be seen at No. 21 M. T. Company's Lines.
TA C12185

LOST SHARES

LOST.

LOST—5 Old Ordy. Shares Nos. 139123/27 of TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD., of Shavakshaw Jamsetji Divecha, deceased. Public is warned not to deal with them. I have applied for duplicate scrips.

DINBAI SHAVAKSHAW J. DIVECHA.
Marwadi Chowl,
Opp. Adamji Peerbhoy Mill,
Tardeo, Bombay.
R2929

AUCTION SALE.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Large lots of old timber, old and new canvas plate scrap, and angle iron, old furniture, crockery, old clothes, hospital iron cots, iron chain, platform scales, old metals, such as brass, copper, gunmetal, zinc, lead, iron tanks of 400 gallons, Manilla ropes, coir iron barge, iron buoys, boats, electric wire, cabooses, racking in solations, sheets blankets, boots, serge blue, drums, ice chests, electric blower, leather sewing machines, and other stores too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, the said stores in suitable lots will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned in the compound of Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1922, and the following days as may be necessary till their completion and thereafter at the Alexandra Docks.

The sale will be subject to the approval of the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay. Purchasers will have to pay strictly fifty per cent. as earnest amount money and remove all lots within fifteen days. Further particulars will be read out at the sale. No cheques will be accepted.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction such as brass, copper, blankets, docosette, sewing machines, etc., etc., in the compound of the Bombay Arsenal (Kala Killa) behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay, as seen as after the above said sale is over, under kind instruction from the Officer, I/C Ordnance Depot, Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 18th February, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

190 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAPS.

Under instructions from the Ag. Chief Stores Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-00 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewree Haji Bunder at G. I. P. Railway Wharf Depot large lots of scraps as under.

Scrap W. I. consisting of timbers, fish plates, angles bolts plates, rivets, punchings, engine wheels, Bridge work, etc., etc. Cast iron scrap consists of fine bars baffle plates, anvil blocks, axle boxes, broken machinery tank plates, segments, water pipes, etc., etc. Steel scraps consists of spring plates, spiral springs, ferrules, cuttings, axles, cranks, dressings etc., etc. Rail scrap consists of both iron and steel of various sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 20th February, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
29, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALES OF GOVERNMENT STORES AUCTION SALES ON TUESDAY THE 21ST AND WEDNESDAY THE 22ND FEBRUARY, 1922 AT 9 a.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., will sell by public auction on the under mentioned dates and places by order of the Officer Commanding, Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay the following Govt. Stores.

On TUESDAY the 21st day of February, 1922 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Castle, behind the Town Hall, Fort.

Tobacco B. T. Drums of Sorts, Carboys 5 Gall, Ghee Tins, Empty Crates, Kerosine and Petrol Cases, empty Ghee cases, cases of sorts, Kerosine and petrol oil tins.

On Wednesday the 22nd day of February, 1922 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Grain Depot Mazagaon.

Zinc and copper measures, crates garlic, crates of sizes, drums iron old, chattai bags, oxygen, chlorine, and ammonia cylinders, steel barrels, crown corks, wooden sleepers, hogsheads, casks of sizes, tins of sorts, sacks, dry, coir mats old, empty bottles, essences such as ginale, Ginger beer, Ginger colouring, liquid saffron, Kola chamuagne Lemon, rasberry, lime juice and soda, etc.

Cash will be required on the spot on the lots being knocked down.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS AUCTION SALE OF 71 CASKS BICHROMATE OF SODA AND 15 CASKS BICHROMATE OF POTASH.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2968 of 1921.

David Fulton and another .....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
The Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd., ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., attorneys for Mr. Dhunjishaw Hormusji Bulsara, the receiver appointed in the above suit and on account and at the risk of the Eastern Commercial Corporation Ltd., the defendants abovenamed and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the said suit on the 14th day of January, 1922, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort the under mentioned goods.

21 Casks Bichromate of Soda.
15 Casks Bichromate of Potash.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 6 days from the date of the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 CASES MORTONS PROVISIONS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. E. Marder of Homji Street, Fort.

2 cases each 12 doz. x ½ lb flat oval tins, Findon Haddocks.
4 cases each 6 doz. x 1 lb. flat oval tins Findon Haddocks.
5 cases each 12 doz. x ½ lb. flat oval tins Herrings in Tomato Sauce.
2 cases each 6 gross about 2½ oz. gross tins assorted meat Pastes.
2 cases each 2 gross small bottles. Universal Sauce.
3 cases each 6 Doz. x large square tins Real Oxford Sausages.
10 cases each 6 Doz. 1 lb flat oval tins Herrings in Tomato Sauce.
1 case 16 x 7 lb. tins Morton's Mustard Condiment.

All the above goods are of Mortons.

Terms 25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES WHITE SATIN DUCKS.

Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk the defaulting Indentors, Messrs. Pranjivandas Narandas of Mooli Jeetha Cloth Market.

N-K/264/J C-1180—A case 30 pieces White Satin Ducks 27" x 30/40 yards.
N K/290/ J C-1192—1 case 30 pieces White Satin Ducks.

Terms 25 per cent deposit and delivery within 6 days.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS, BANKERS, OFFICE OWNERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE SHOP ON PROMINENT BUSINESS LOCALITY.

AUCTION SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE, FURNITURE, GOODWILL AND RIGHT OF TENANCY OF WELL-KNOWN CASH CHEMISTS OF HORNBY ROAD.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on one lo ton FRIDAY, the 24th instant February, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the corner of Ravelin Street, on Hornby Road, Fort, by order of Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Proprietor of a concern known as Cash Chemist and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers.

Entire stock in trade of the shop of Cash Chemists concern comprising patent medicines, drugs, etc., as also substantial made to order shop furniture, Cash Register, Multigraph, goodwill, together with the right of tenancy.

The above concern is open to inspection and affords a rare opportunity to Chemists, Office owners and merchants to open new business.

Private offers will be entertained before the day of the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Owner at their office at 267 Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th February, 1922.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st February, 1922, at 3 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 1 Shed, the following goods:—

Rice Hardware, Earthenware, Leather trunk, Jam, Saddlery, Wine, Copra, Sugar, Ground Nut, Clay, Pipes, Gosgal, Casterseed, Provision, Stationery, Asbestos, Marbles, Almond, Machinery, Cotton, Cement, Iron pieces, Goat Skins, Dry Dates, Anchors, Yarn, Mats, Zinc sheets, Drum oil, Nails, Cask zinc empty, Merchandize, Milk, Carpet, Linseed, Wool, Boat gear, Ropes, 58 cases glass bangles, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 206 F. P. BALES OF COMRA FINE COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Mazagaon Tank Bunder in Port Trust Grain Depot Shed No. 6, by order of the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the party concerned.

206 F. P. Bales Comra Fine Cotton Delivery Orders Nos. 1727 and 1736.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE and CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th February, 1922.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO MOTOR CARS. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Ry. (where unclaimed luggage and parcels are sold) by order of Messrs. Ramchand Amarchand and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Gajanand Hari Khandavlekar.

One "Wolsley" Motor Car No. 2937, 4-cylinder 5-seater, H.-P., 12/14.

Also by order of the concerned one "Overland" Motor car 7-seater, 23 model, newly overhauled.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th and TUESDAY, the 21st inst. both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of one piano, one iron tank big one iron safe, bales of cotton piecegoods bales of cotton and silk twist, pugrees, bags of sealing wax, 10 bags of hemp seeds, chinaware, brass and copperware, cases of patent medicines (English and Indian), steel pencils, looking glasses, brass cooking stoves, wooden fan blades, red and black dye, glass globes, stationery, weighing scales (brass), glass jars, chairs, trunks and boxes, old clothing, shoes, boots and umbrellas, provisions, grain and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE SET OF IRON PARTS AND FITTINGS FOR HOT-AIR STUFFING MILL.

Under instructions of Messrs Crawford Bayley and Co. Attorneys for the plaintiffs and with consent of Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Manbhai Attorneys for the defendants in

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 3582 of 1921.
Messrs. Latham Merchrombie & Co. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. Whitney Brothers ..... Defendants.

Messrs MEHTA and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell (without any guarantee or warranty and subject to being unsold) by Public Auction at their rooms at 28 Medows Street, Fort the following Tanning Machines viz.

1 set of iron parts and fiting for Hot-Air Stuffing Mill.

For particulars and conditions of sale refer to the undersigned or the said Messrs Crawford Bayley and Co. at their office at Ewart House Tamarind Lane Fort one-fourth of the amount of purchase price will have to be deposited with the undersigned as soon as the plant being knocked down to the purchaser and delivery will have to be taken and payment of the balance of the price made within 48 hours of the sale.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE AND LEATHER TEXTILE GOODS.

Auction sale on WEDNESDAY the 1st March, and THURSDAY, the 2nd March (if necessary) at 10 a.m. at the Surplus Stores Depot in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills (old Howara and Ballogh Mills)-De Lisle Road, Parel by Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers under orders from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, of very large lots of:—

Linen Stable bags, Ration bags, Holdalls, Tooth Sticks, Grey Woollen Mittens, Holders for bedding, Nensooks, Khaki Imitation and white serge, Flessy lining, Drab Serge, Pyjam cloth, Union cloth, Towelling cloth, Khaki black white and grey tapes Navars, Khaki Cotton webbing, Dammered Calico, flannel belts, velvet cars, woolen jackets, mosquitto netts, woolen pants, spinepads, waiste coats, New resais, shoulder pads, cotton pyjainas, khaki Sunshedes, flannel shirts, ration bags, pith hats, cotton shirts, putties, flannel vests, Red tops, taptoe boots, cotton and flannel drawers, mattress cases, Helmets curtain, Salohets, Kamarbands, pillow cases, Bolsters, Stip bolster mattress and fudon cases etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on all lots knocked down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods cleared within 2 days of the sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the goods apply to the Controller (Sales) at his offices at New Customs House Ballard Pier or the undersigned.

MEHTA and CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th February, 1922.

VORA AND CO,

AUCTIONNERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Appolo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE at Sandhurst Road, opp. Khetwadi Moorarji Gokuldas Building in the Shop of Messrs. Lall Bros. Auction Sale of Rich and High class Furniture made by order, Electric Lamps, Sweet-tuned Gramophone with records, Glassware, Crocery safe etc., etc.

BONAFIDE SALE.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO FURNITURE MERCHANTS AND OTHER BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 19TH FEBRUARY, 1922 AT 10-30 A. M. (S.T.).

Under instruction from Messrs. Pinto and Co. Furniture Merchants, who are closing their Furniture Business Messrs. VORA AND CO., will sell by public auction the undermentioned High Class and Rich Furniture at the above address on SUNDAY, the 19th February, 1922 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).

Furniture such as High Class and Rich Tepestry and Leather lined, Drawing Room Suits, Drawing Room Cabinets, Single and doble door almyrahs, Mid safes, Fancy Teapoys, one Harmonium, Dressing Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Side boards, Lady's and Office writing Tables, Revolving Chairs, arm and armless Chairs, Fancy Toys and Watches, Electric Lamps, Sweet tuned Gramophones and Records, Rich Tepestry, lined Sofias, Hat Stands etc., etc.

One fire proof and Durable Safe. 26 by 23 by 26.

5 High class Rich and Fancy carpets.

The above is on view at the above address.

A Deposit 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the delivery should be taken on the next day.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th February, 1922.

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaucoma, Inflammation, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS EYE HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage Extra. Apply for free particulars to

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Baroda.
Dep. B

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on 10 April, 2017

SONDERS & Co.,

Sole Proprietor :—D. SOONDERDAS

OF

Messrs. SOONDERDAS DHARAMSEY & Co., BOMBAY.

280 High Holborn, W. C. I. London.

MERCHANTERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

Dealing in

IMPORT AND EXPORT

OF

Pearls, Precious Stones, Indian Produce such as Oil-seeds, Oil-cakes, Dry-fruits, Spices, Fibers, Sporting goods, Mechinary, Electric equipements, Papers, Stationary, etc.

Specialists in Steamers & Mechinary pertaining same, and Chartering of Steamers English, German, French, and Belgian make goods supplied as required

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED

Bankers :

LLOYD'S BANK, LONDON. BANK OF MORVI, BOMBAY.

Telegrams :—"Laxmi" London A, B. C. 5th Edt & Bentley's Codes.

Further particulars on application to

SONDERS & Co.,

280, High Holborn, LONDON. W. C. I.

For seven years I was suffering from fever complaint. My memory was weak on account of low fever which I used to have always. I used to feel giddy while walking. Once I happened to read in news papers about the well-known **Hakeem Haji Nawab Ali Khan** and consulted with him. He gave me to understand in a very encouraging manner that I would be alright in a very few days. I asked him as to how many days he would take to cure me. He replied "in about two weeks if God wishes". I am glad to say that I was alright during that time. I regained my lost strength and vivacity of a healthy youth. I am highly obliged to the said Hakeem Saheb and recommend all those who are suffering from such Chronic disease to undergo his treatment.

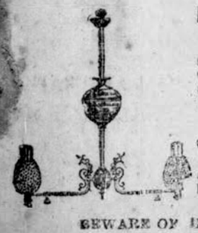
S. Dadabai,

Gogha Street, Fort BOMBAY.

HAKIM HAJI NAWAB ALI KHAN,

Jhaveri Building, Near Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash Odourless, no work no Bother.

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE

Wherever the sun shines by day the our lamp shines by night

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL

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SOLE AGENTS

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JITENDRIYA TILA No. 1.

CONQUEROR OR DEBILITY

For external use only for males, composed of vegetable ingredients exclusively, after experiments and trial. It possesses marvelous power to create and pour virely and vigour and sets right the veins which are weakened through excessive or misuse.

MADAN KAMESHWAR PILLS No. II.

Preparation—purely vegetable, useful for internal use only. Serves as a reservoir of fresh vigour by generating red Corposcules in the blood of the whole system: A single trial will justify the appethets. What more!

I. Jitendriya Tila (Registered), one bottle will give lasting cure Price Rs. 3.

II. Madan Kameshwar Pills, one bottle of 60 pills for one month's use, Rs. 15.

TO BE HAD FROM

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Head Office: Bombay. Nagdevi Street near Mandvi Post.

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A STRONG

SIDE LINE

FOR YOUR HEALTH AND PROSPERITY.

TERRY'S WELL-KNOWN ALL-SPRING

CHEST EXPANDERS

Recommended by the Medical Profession.

No. 91: CHEST EXPANDER, SINGLE Strand, as sketch. Will always retain its resiliency and strength. The "Exercisers" par Excellence" for Home use. **Thousands of Unsolicited Testimonials.**

SIZES:	0	1	2	3
	Infants:	Ladies, Girls & Boys.	Men's.	Men's Strong.
	Rs. 4-8	5-0	5-12	6-8 each.
SIZES:	3A	4	5	6
	Men's Extra Strong	Athletes,	Athletes Strong.	Athletes Extra Strong.
	Rs. 7-0	8-0	8-12	9-8 each.

No. 92: **DOUBLE STRAND CHEST EXPANDER**—Stronger and more powerful than the above Single Strand Expanders. Size, Numbers correspond with above, such as, Infants, Ladies, Men's, etc.

SIZES:	0	1	2	3
	Rs. 7-8	9-0	10-8	12-8 each.
SIZES:	3A	4	5	6
	Rs. 13-12	15-0	17-0	19-0 each.

THESE ARE GREAT HEALTH IMPROVERS for young and old, and supplied complete with a chart of 48 exercises arranged by "M. D.",

Half an hour spent daily with these Exercises will make YOU Healthy, Wealthy and Strong.

TOOL RACK.

GOOD FOR WORKSHOP, OFFICES, ETC.

BEST BRITISH MAKE—TERRY'S

No. 305: The "AVECTA" WORKSHOP TOOL RACK: By this you could easily find at any time your wants without trouble. A place for everything. Everything in its place. Always handy., sturdy and strong.

Filled with 8 Clips, as sketch Rs. 3-12 each.

Fitted with 12 Clips.....Rs. 4-12 each.

THE

ADVANCE MOTOR CO.,

ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS,

CHOWPATI.....BOMBAY.

Telegr.: "Automotive." Telep: No. 5121

KITCHENER COLLEGE.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID BY PRINCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

Just before noon to-day imposing ceremonies and before a large and distinguished gathering, the Prince of Wales laid in New Delhi the foundation stone of the Kitchener College, which in the words of Lord Reading, would form an avenue of entry into Indian Sandhurst, so that sons of Indian officers might attain to full Executive ranks as holders of the King's Commissions.

At 11-30 the Prince arrived at the site, which is near the Imperial Secretariat now under construction, and accompanied by the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, inspected the units representing the Indian Army, including the Indian State Force, which were drawn up facing the spot where the stone was laid.

The Viceroy, in inviting the Prince to lay the foundation-stone, observed that memorial was fitting commemoration of the esteem, the respect and admiration in which Earl Kitchener was held by India—the India under the British Administration and India under the Ruling States. The Prince in declaring the foundation well and truly laid, trusted that the coming generation of young soldiers would strive to uphold the honour of that College which bore the name of so great a soldier of the Empire and that they would labour to fit themselves to serve their King and country.

Lord Rawlinson, in thanking the Prince for having laid the stone, said the College would not only be a memorial to one of the greatest commanders the Empire ever had, but would form an avenue through which sons of Indian Officers might enter the army of their country with every prospect of rising to positions of responsibility and distinctions in higher ranks.

CHAMARS GREET PRINCE.

At 12.15 the ceremony was over and the Prince returned to Viceregal Lodge. On his way outside the Delhi Gates of the city, were assembled thousands of *chamers* who had come to Delhi as delegates and visitors to the All-India Chamar's (depressed classes) Conference. As the Prince's car approached them, they gave His Royal Highness tremendous ovations and cried at the top of their voices "*Yuvraj ki jai*". Here the Prince's car stopped and Mr. G.A. Gawai, M.L.C., (C.P.) President of the Conference read an address of welcome to His Royal Highness, in the course of which they asked the Prince to convey to the King their message that there were in India 60 millions of human beings who were untouchables and who should be raised if India was to be made really fit for Swarajya. The Prince then replied amidst outbursts of enthusiasm from the vast crowd. When the Prince left, there were renewed cries of "*Yuvraj ki jai*", which were continued till long after His Royal Highness was beyond their sight.

EJECTMENT OF REPORTER FROM COUNCIL.

"EXPRESS" DENIES ALLEGATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

Anent the Behar Legislative Council incident of ejectment of reporter, the Editor of the "Express" writes that he does not admit some allegations made against his reporter. In his letter to the President, he expresses his regret that his action in sending Mr. Bannerjee to the Council was understood as flouting the President's authority. He further explains, he sent Mr. Bannerjee because his application for card for another reporter, was taken no notice of.

INDIAN RIGHTS IN KENYA.

(Associated Press.)

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association of Bombay has addressed the following cablegrams on the East African Indian Situation to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, London:—

"The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association respectfully represent profound feeling of regret and surprise created by the Colonial Secretary's East African banquet speech on the question of granting full and equal rights of citizenship to Indians in Kenya. The speech is regretted as indicating a policy of creating a European Kenya, denying Indians justice both as citizens of British Empire and pioneers in East Africa, encouraging racial discrimination and as adding to acuteness of Indian political situation which the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India and the Indians proud of His Majesty's Emipre and are anxious to defend and raise to prestige, are doing their utmost to fight, against all enemies internal and external by all constitutional means. The Association beg of you kindly to reconsider, the decision and adopt a policy worthy of British honour and traditions of statesmanship. The Association make this submission after full and anxious consideration."

The following cablegram has been sent to the Secretary of State for India, London:—

"The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association beg to thank you for your manly stand in the House of Commons in defence of Indian rights in Kenya. Your speeches during Indian debates and also at the 1920 Club have created a profoundly favourable impression. The Association express India's gratitude to you for your statesmanlike sympathy and support."

The arrivals from Kabul speak of great preparations being made everywhere for the reception of the British Minister who with his staff is now in Peshawar. For the first time since 1919, the Civil Governorship of Jelalabad has been separated from the Command of the troops. The late Governor and the General Officer Commanding, Sirdar Mohamed Hashim Khan, is now officiating in Kabul as War Minister and Commander-in-Chief. (A.P.).

HONEYDEW CIGARETTES

Bears

LONDON

Selling Agents for Bombay:

M. FROMROSE & CO.

9, Rampart Street, BOMBAY.

We can prove —to YOU— that 50% of "DIG-DAG" PICKERS

In use to-day In this Presidency are Imitations!

ARE YOU A VICTIM?

IMITATIONS only come into the field when a particular artiele has firmly established a demand; and DEMAND in this or any other country is created on merit and merit only. Unscrupulous dealers are taking advantage of this to foist on the market a cheap imitation of the genuine "Dig-Dag" Pickers and Loom Leathers. This imitation is lighter in weight and made from inferior hide.

Are you one of the many who have been cheated?

You will be *certain* of getting the pucca goods if you obtain your supplies from us.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"DIG DAG" PRODUCTS:

Anderson Rogers & Ward Ld.

56, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

After any strenuous Sport —such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of **Horlick's Malted Milk** is exceedingly pleasant, for it is the ideal Food-drink, combining nourishment, in an easily digested form, with refreshment. It is made in a moment.

Of all Stores and Restaurants & Clubs

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE NAPIER ENGINEERING COMPANY.

OFFICE WORKS AND FOUNDRY BYCULLA.

CONSTRUCTIONAL and GENERAL ENGINEERS, SHIP BUILDERS, Repairers, Boiler Brass Founders, MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES and MILL MACHINERY Oxyacetylene cutting and welding Barges Launches and Boat Builders.

Tele. No. 143. Telegram: Hycoprer.

THE PREMEIR FIRM in the Laundry and Cleaning Trade.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co LAUNDERERS & CLEANERS BOMBAY

H. N. MISTRY & CO.,

Always large stock on hand of

White Carara Marble Tiles and Slabs

Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour

English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.

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NEW MACHINERY IN STOCK FOR SALE

Ruston Hornsby Oil engines, Portable Steam engine & Boiler Pumps, Flour & Oil mills, Lathes, Drilling machines Rice hullers Shafting Pulleys, Oils Belting etc

Eruch D. Engineer & Coy.

161 Two Tanks, Bomb...

BLUNT RAZORS Resharpened bright and keen as New. As. 8 each. New handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each Kropp Razors Rs. 5-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Rs. 5-8 All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.

MATHEWS & Co., 28 Medows Street, op Carnaglia Bombay

The Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupalalchadha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-21. "The Perusal of "THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten yars, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs 2. The premier Astrolog cal Bureau Chodavaram, Vizag, District.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE CHESTERFIELD SOFAS. SAFES, CLOCKS, CARPETS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction This Day MONDAY, 20th day of February 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their rooms No 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and Office furuiture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror doors cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, etc., etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of F. N. Davar.

Cupboards, bed, table, chairs and looking-glass.

By order of the office concerned.

One parcels containing 27 carpets of assorted size and design.

By order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. one big lot Dhotars.

One box 22 Elewood hats.

By order of the Insurance Co. concerned:—

One big lot of flushing cisterns.

One Graham's piano.

Vulcan Motor Car No. 2157, 5 seaters, 4 Cylinder, 14/16 Horse Power.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITLAISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SUTAR CHAWL.

By the order of Messrs Dastur and Co, Attorneys for the Vendor Bai Dharmabai Rambhan Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1922, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the undermention property at Sutar Chawl:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel and Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Sutar Chawl without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 128 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 751 and New No. 3380 and Old Survey No. 3233 and New Survey No. 1869 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 548 and Street No. 19-21 and bounded on or towards the North by the said Sutar Chawl on or towards the South by the property of Juma Masiid on or towards the East by the property of Kalidas Amarchand and on or towards the West by the property of Hurjt Mulji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastur and Co. Attorneys for the Vendor Bai, at their Office, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD and CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Feb. 192.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "STAR"

To-night and This Week!

A Marvel of Science

"The Invisible Ray"

A most Astounding Scientific Serial!

Episode 9th "THE SKY DAR-DEVIL!"
" 10th 'THE SECRETS of the BRAIN"

The 10th, Episode "The Secrets of the Brain" depicts scenes that reveal one of the greatest inventions of the Time "The Ray Scope" that can read the Secrets of human brains. Simply Wonderful—worth seeing!

Also a Varity Entertainment by THE EDDY DUO

The World-known Tight-wire American Artistes

in their wonderful "Flip-Flap" High and Long Jumps, Some results, Rapid-running, Skipping and Dancing etc.

REPEATED ON SPECIAL REQUEST THIS WEEK for the LAST TIME

4 Shows daily, commencing, 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30

Sat. and Sun.—Extra Matinee at 3-30

Variety Entertainment by the Eddy Duo in our following shows only 7, 8-45, 10-30 daily, and on Sat. Sun. in 5-15, 7, and 10-30 shows.

Special arrangements for Ladies and Families in reserved class, Box, Balcony and Sofa seats.

No Increase in Prices

"THE STAR CINEMA"

Bombay's Newest Princely Picture-palace
Tram Terminus, Grant Road, Bombay

THE

Alexandra Cinema.

Bellasis Road, few paces from Byculla Club.

THE MAN MAN TAMER

AN UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION.

He was a nice young boy, but some one had heen feeding him on raw meat. A lovely little lion tamer knew what to do in such cases and does it speedily in "The Man Tamer."

THE MAN TAMER

Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-15, and 10-30.

POPULAR PRICES.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact. Amrutanjan is the only Indian pain blam used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling sprain, stiff joint cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas Sold Everywhere. It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

GANDHI CALENDER 6 As.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

AT 6-30 p. m.

Two great Magician Conjurors

OKITO

AND

ATTILLA

AT 9-30 p. m.

THE MIDNIGHT FROLICS

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"THE ROTTERS"

From the Popular Play by H. F. Maltby recently played by the Bandman Comedy Company.

AN ALL BRITISH PRODUCTION.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE CONCLUDING EPISODES of the Great Serial.

"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"

Episode 12th—"Dynamite Trail"
Episode 13th—"The Jungle Tai"
Episode 14th—"The Flaming Arrow"
Episode 15th—"The Last Adventure."

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION;

GIRGAUM, CHURNI ROAD.

Late Stephen's Stable Premises

Opp. MANGALDAS MILL.

To-Night and Every-Night at 9-30 p. m.

Matinee Shows on Saturday and Sunday at 5-30 p. m.

Children under 12 years half prices in Matinee Show only.

B. G. SATHE,
Manager.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and FOURTH WEEK

A PATHE SERIAL

HE WAS A BORN FIGHTER

Nothing daunted him—See him outurt plotters and see him make a sensational escape. Follow this Vank's adventures. He is a double-quick, red-blooded hero!

SENSATIONAL ACTION! RARE ROMANCE!

See it!

"THE SKY RANGER"

Featuring

JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.

Episode 8th Dropped from the Clouds.
" 9th The House on the Roof.
" 10th Tropped.

PATHE GAZETTE AND POLLARD COMIC

TIME:—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at: 5 p.m.
Sunday at: 3-30, & 10-30 p. m.

PRICEL AS USUAL.

Always a Good Show.

OUR NEW SERIAL

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

The opening 7 parts—8000 feet of the new thundering serial

"The Mystery Mind"

(15 Episodes—31 parts)

Featuring the popular and celebrated star

J. ROBERT PAULINE

It is a serial, every foot of which contains a thrill.

The plot is very interesting and full of Mystery, and exciting events follow one another in quick succession.

The programme includes a commedy.

Four shows To-day at: 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S. T)

Globe Cinema.

(Sandhurst Road).

THE MAJESTIC

FOUR SHOWS DAILY

at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10 30.

To-Night the latest production of the

KOHINOOR FILM Co.

SATI TORAL

A beautiful Moral Story adapted from the true ancient history of Gujarat.

EXTRA MATINEE on

Saturday and Sundayat 3-30 p. m.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	10,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	5,000
" " to Continent	—	24,000
Futures at New York March	—	17 87
" " " May	—	17 30
" " " July	—	16 84
" " " Oct.	—	16 36
Spot Cotton at New York	—	17 90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	—	16 85
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	—	16 40
Futures at New Orleans July	—	16 19
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	8 18/16
Demand Bills	—	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	—	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	—	65 3/8

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 8th

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	—	3 3/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	—	3 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	—	4 3/4
" " " 6 "	—	5 1/4
Silver spot China s.l ing quiet	..	34 1/8

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	—	156 3/4

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
Feb.-Mar Value	£ 21
Tone opened firm and dearer. Closed quiet	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Feb.-Mar. Value	35
Months May-Aug Paid	34 7/8

New York, Feb. 8th.

Demand Bills	4 36 37

EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 8th.

On London in Paris	51 15
In Germany	867 00
In Italy	40 75

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 18th.

In accordance with 23 paints higher advised in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good m. g. Broach April-May at Rs. 420 and touching Rs. 422 declined to Rs. 419½. It then went up to Rs. 423 at 4 p.m. on bazar buying. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 423½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 425 and closed at Rs. 425½. Fine m. g. Oomra March opened at Rs. 349 and cased to Rs. 347½ from which level it again recovered to Rs. 350 at 4 p.m. While May opened at Rs. 362 droped to Rs. 360½ and went up to Rs. 362½ at 4 p.m. f. g. m. g. Bengal March was Rs. 301 and Rs. 307 for May nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday. Japan shippers were buyers for high class Oomras and Bengal Cotton, and about 7,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES:

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 73
Christiania	26 62
Amsterdam	11 67
Switzerland	22 37

Liverpool, Feb. 8th.

Mid. American Spot	9 61

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p. m.

Bombay, Feb. 18th.

Fully Good Broach April/May	—	425 1/2
" " Bengal March ..	—	3 6
" " May —	—	311
Fine M, G. Oomra March	—	333 1/2
" " " May ..	—	366 1/2

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 18th.

Bank Telegraphic	—	1-3 9/16
Bank Demand	—	1-3 19/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	—	1-3 29/32
Fcs, Demand	—	322
American Dollars	—	355
Hongkong Dollars	—	192
Shangai	—	269
Japan	—	166 1/2
Singapore	—	179

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombs wheat and seeds delivery Quotations

6 p. m Feb. 18th.

Ready	Bazar Rates. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	65 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	64 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla ..	75 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	9 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	9 8 0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	63 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	53 0 0
Teelseed Black	61 0 0
Poppyseed, White	4 0 0
Groundnuts	67 0 0
Jawa	—
Mowrasced	7 8 0
Barley	44 0 0
Castorseeds	48 0 0
Cotton Seed Ready Dilevery ..	5 8 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	9 7 0
Linseed May	13 8 0
Cotton Seeds Bombay	—

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30 ..	9 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	9 8 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla ..	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	10 0 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore. ..	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	14 4 0
Tee seed, Black	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	....
Poppyseed, White	15 0 0
Groundnuts	....
Jawa	....
Mowrasced	....
Barley	....
Castorseeds	9 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	39 0 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 49 hours ending 6 p. m. on 17th Feb. 1922

Cotton	8,497 Bale
Wheat	3,507 Qrs.
Linseed	2,608 "
Rapeseed	474 "
Gingelly seed	2,451 "
Poppyseed	355 "
Groundnuts	2,486 "
Castorseed	1,289 "
Rice	10 308 "
Myrabolams	4,226 "
Cottonseed	32,428 "
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	707 "
Jowar	789 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	3,642 "
Bajra	7,919 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bars Gold ready. Rs. 27-13-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 27-10-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 91-3-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 89-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate.—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 1/2.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 17/32.
On London.—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 9/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 19/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/3 7/8.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 21/32
Tone o. Exchange.—Quiet—Steady.
On Paris.—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 322.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs. 342.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 332.
On Japan.—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 167.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 162.
On New York.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 357.
London Gold ready sh. 95-7.
London Silver ready d. 34-2.
London Silver forward d. 33-14.
Tone of Silver—Steady—India bought, America sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—dollar 4.35½.
French Exchange—Frcs. 50.00.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 22.30.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 52.40.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 89.70.
German Exchange—Mrks. 906.
3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 56/8
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Termiuable Loan Rs 96.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 75.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 99/12
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1931, Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development loan. due 1935, Rs. 103.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1971. Rs. 67
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930. Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974. Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974. 67

SHARES

The Market closed steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

BANKS.

Imperial 1235, India 124, Central 35/8, Tata Bank 15/8 and Eastern 63.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2,650, Alliance 320, Apollo 82/8x.d., By. Cotton 1,100, By. Dyeing 1,600, Bradbury 1,000, Century 905, Cent. India 4,320, Colaba Land 2,400, Coorla 275, Crescent 562/8, Currimbhoy 1,540, David 1,462/8, Edw. Sassoon 582/8, E. D. Sassoon 5, Elphinstone 50, Fazulbhoy 1,385, Finlay 1,225 x.d. Gokak 225, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 582/8, Jamshed Mfg 500, Kastoorchand 1,100, Kohinoor 3,630, Madhavrao Scd. 270, Madhowji 500, Mathuradas 925 n M. Petit 4,700 Meyer Sassoon 365, New Great 357/8, New City 710, Pabani 575, Pearls 1,117/8, Phoenix 990, Premier 105, Planet 250, Shapurji 340, Simplex 790, Standard 2,350n, Swan 1,140, Swadeshi 4,670, Tata Mill 1,280n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 595, B. Burma 510, B. Burma N. 1 142/8pr. Bt. Burma Pet. 9/8, B Tramway 110 B. Flour 1,625, B Steam 240, Bundi Cement 41, Ind. Cement 300, Katni Defd. 1,200 x.d., New India 16/8, Tata Iron Ord. 68/12, Tata Iron Defd. 220, Tata Iron N. Ord. 60 Tata Iron N. Defd. 180, Tata Hydro 780, Tata Oil 55 and Scindia Steam 7.

HOME MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets show much improvement in prices. New York market was very steady owing to considerable buying by commission Houses and speculative buying and short covering. The tone of the market was very good. The improvement has been steady and sustained, and seems to reflect a distinct change of sentiment, and a more hopeful outlook in regards to trade conditions in general.

The following were the changes in Home Markets as compared with last week:—

Liverpool spot 9.52—1005 plus 53.
New York spot 16.35—18.15 plus 120.
Liverpool March 9.40—9.94 plus 54.
Liverpool May 9.39—9.94 plus 55.
New York March 17.10—17.93 plus 83.
New York May 16.80—17.68 plus 88.

LOCAL FRWORD MARKETS.

Fully good m. g. Broach April-May opened on the 9th inst. at Rs. 395 and advanced till Rs. 405 on the very day. Again touching Rs. 396 next day, advanced steadily to Rs. 427 on 13th inst. dropped down to Rs. 4071 on the next day and closed at Rs. 418 on the 15th instant. Fine m.g. Oomera March opened at Rs. 328 on 9th inst. went up till Rs. 334 and again touching Rs. 327 next day advanced steadily till Rs. 357 on 13th inst. The prices again cased down to Rs. 330 on 14th inst. and closed at Rs. 343 on 15th inst. While Oomra may opened at Rs. 345 on 9th inst. touching Rs. 347 on the same day went down till Rs. 340 again went up till Rs. 366 and closed at Rs. 356 on 15th instant.

Our prices here locally also advanced but not proportionately to the rise on the other side Unfavourable outside influences such as the political outlook and fears of financial troubles still give the markets a nervous undertone. With returning confidence we look for a further improvement in our markets.

LOCAL READY MARKETS.

Our market for ready cotton maintained steady tone during the week under review. There was a fairly good demand by Japan Exporters for high class Oomras and Bengals on the parity of current march contract prices, and a moderate inquiry by local millwalas, for nice Khandesh and Berar Cotton. About 25 000 Rs. are reported to have been sold during the week.

POLICE METHODS IN AGRA.

PROMINENT LEADER SENT TO JAIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Feb. 16.

Five volunteers were arrested in Laukurty at two in the afternoon of the 12th and it is alleged they were badly beaten in the Saddar lockup at one in the night by one police official. They were tried by Mr. Amuddin on the 15th and one was asked to furnish one bond of Rs. 500 cash and two sureties of Rs. 250 each and in default to undergo one year rigorous imprisonment under section 108, Cr Pc. Other volunteers, got the same punishment, excepting Mohdismail, who got only 4 months and a fine of Rs. 50, in default one month more.

Messrs. Chaudmal and Yaqub Ali, President and Vice President, respectively Congress Committee, Agra, and members of the Provincial Congress Committee, were tried by Mr. Meady, the Magistrate in charge, on the 15th and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine, in default one month more. There was no defence, no cross-examination, no examination, no statement.

B. Chandmal is one of the biggest men in Agra and a non-coperating lawyer. He was arrested without a warrant. During the trial the Magistrate repeatedly asked the Police Inspector under what section he wanted to charge him. The Inspector had to turn over the pages of the Code for about 10 minutes to find out a section to charge him. He is to be regarded as an ordinary criminal, being convicted under section 147.

Mr. Yaqub Ali was convicted under section 17 of the Criminal Ammendment Act.

The attitude of Police Officials is very provoking. Cases of assault on poor residents, not belonging to the Congress or to Khilafat are being brought to our notice. The grain market and vegetable shops in the Cantonment have been closed by the Magistrate, because of the stop keepers observed hartal on the 13th instant.

REPRESSION IN AGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Feb. 18.

The following non-cooperators have been tried and sentenced in Agra:—

Yakub Ali Khan, B.A., sentenced by Mr. Mudie, District Magistrate, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. Chaud Mal, Vakil, sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

The following were sentenced by Syed Ainuddin, Deputy Collector:—

Kishan Gopal, Joti Pershad, Babu Lal, Rambharose, Koer Pershad, Deokinandan, Kishen Sarup, Mathra Pershad and Rampershad tried under Section 108, Cr. P. C., sentenced each to execute bonds for Rs. 500 and two sureties of Rs. 250 each, in default one year's rigorous imprisonment. They elected to go to the jail.

The same Magistrate tried Mohamed Ismail under Section 17 (1), Act 14 of 1908, and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner went to the jail.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

USE OF MOTOR TRACTOR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PUSA, Feb. 17.

Another important subject considered by the Board, was the use of motor tractor for cultivation. The sub-committee could not name any definite recommendation in favour of larger employment of motor tractors but urged the early appointment of an Imperial Agricultural Engineer, who should be asked to assist the provincial departments, which utilise motor tractors. Discussion in the Board revealed a considerable difference opinion on the advisability of the use of motor tractor, the main objection being the difficulty to get spare parts in India, if the tractor went out of order. Specific instances, were, however, mentioned of the successful use of motor tractors in Burma, Oudh and other places and it was also mentioned that for rapid colonisation of the Punjab, canal area, motor tractors would be helpful.

An extremely important question to the agriculturists in India came up before the Board when the report of the sub-committee on the need for study of the movements of nitrites in the soil was presented. It was pointed out that the food supply of India would become reduced, unless the crop bearing capacity of the soil was increased. Well-known agricultural chemists of the Imperial Department as well as of the Provincial Government and the Directors of Agriculture took part in the discussion and expressed strongly on the need of studying the accumulation of nitrogen in the soil and how to increase it. Mr. Milligan, who participated in the discussion, mentioned that the subject drew his attention long ago when he was at Home in Scotland. He pointed out the importance of the subject and said that from the result of research in that direction, much good would accrue to the agriculturist.

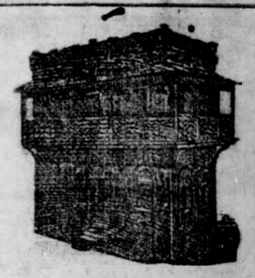
THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 18.

The disturbed conditions in the central parts of the country have caused a nearly general rain in North Bombay, Deccan with Local rain in North Hyderabad and west Central Provinces. Hoshangabad, Poona Aurangabad have had each a quarter of an inch. A fresh western disturbance is approaching Northwest India.

Forecast:—Extension in central parts of the country, Kashmir and along the Northwest Frontier.



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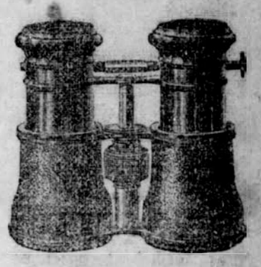

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"A NEW LAW AND A NEW ORDER."

WILL OF NATIONAL SOUL.

The ench philosopher, Monseur Paul Richard, who is at present putting up at Ghatkoper with Mr. Motilal. I. Mehta, gave an interview to a representative of the "Lokamanya" when he expressed his views about the postponement of Civil Disobedience at Bardoli.

Monseur Paul Richard, answering the queries of the representative said:—

Everything is easy to understand in the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi, if one remembers that his true aim is not what people generally think, but what he has expressed to me a few days ago, saying "I do not work for Freedom of India, I work for Non-Violence in the world and that is the difference between me and Mr. Tilak. Mr. Tilak was telling me I would sacrifice even Truth for Freedom of my country but I am ready to sacrifice even freedom for the sake of the Truth". In the light of these words you can understand the reason of the actual postponement of national programme, until the spirit of violence has been shaken off everywhere in India, that means, probably until the end of the world!"

The mind of Mahatmaji can be expressed in a phrase "Non-violence at any cost"; just as the mind of Mrs. Beasant and of the Moderate party, can be expressed by the motto 'Law and order at any cost" and such is also the will of the Government. But the will of the national soul behind and above all is "At any cost, a new law and a new order."

This will of the new spirit in India, Asia and all over the world is the only one which any how is sure to triumph.

BEGUM MOHAMED ALI AT SURAT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 15.

Begum Sahiba Maulana Mohamed Ali arrived here on the 12th instant and is staying with Seth Mohd. Afzal Narmavala. She interviewed a few Mussalman lady-workers on the 13th. On the 14th she went to Randher, a town some three miles from here, where she addressed a big ladies' meeting in a *Mosque*, which was a huge success.

To-day she is going to Navsari and would be back on the 17th morning.

"THE TIME TO ACT."

"BAPTISE YOURSELVES WITH PATRIOTISM."

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S FERVENT APPEAL.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The anniversary day of the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was celebrated at the Servants of India Society's Hall on Sunday morning, Mr. G. K. Devdhar, presiding.

PANDIT M. M. MALAVIYA.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said it was a melancholy task for him that he should speak at Mr. Gokhale's anniversary for he (Gokhale) was much younger than him. How much they all wished that he was living and working now, when India sorely needed his high patriotism and statesmanship at this time! He wished he could remind them of the many traits of his high character which had won the respect of his opponents and the gratitude of them all. They should try to picture him as a student to the last days of his life. He was a noble soul and from him patriotism and devotion and sacrifice for his country came forth. At the age of 16 a student who did not feel for his country, who was not patriotic the speaker would give up altogether as hopeless. At the age of 16 Gokhale felt a fiery interest in his country which made him proud of his country and made him proud to serve it with the greatest devotion. If a student was not patriotic at the early age of 16, it was difficult for him to come up to the required standard afterwards. The earliest inspiration of potriotism and service, at the most impressionable age, was the most lasting one. Gokhale was a student when he felt for his country and the advantages and disadvantages from which she suffered. As soon as he left his College he at once took up a professorship in the Fergusson College, while others might have thought of taking up a more lucrative Government professorship or of joining the bar. He worked as a professor for 20 years and throughout that period he was also a student. His service as a professor prepared him for the wider arena of public life and Mr. Gokhale remained a student till this end of his life. He sat at the feet of that great man Mahadev Govind Renade, as a student and learned many things from him. As a public worker he was very careful to see that the statements he made were correct and he was always anxious to know the correct facts. From the earliest period of his life until his last days he was prompted by the highest patriotic sentiments, and they were days of patient, honest, continuous and ceaseless work for the country. Mr. Gokhale always compressed what he had to express in the fewest words possible, and he was always punctual to the minute. If he had not worked so strenuously for his country he would have lived longer, but he never withheld his services from his country when she required them.

After referring to his social work and his activities in the Legislative Council and Africa and England, the speaker referred to the foundation of the Servants of India Society which had done such splendid work for the country. He paid a tribute to the various activities of the Society all over the country, in all spheres of life.

IF MR. GOKHALE WAS LIVING.

If he had been living to-day, said Mr. Malaviya, there would not have been a heart more deeply feeling for the sufferings and humiliations of his countrymen to-day than Mr. Gokhaley's; he would have left no stone unturned to put an end to those sufferings and he would have ceaselessly striven towards that end. Thousands of our countrymen were now undergoing suffering which was neither merited nor justified. Men had been put into jail for having risen to challenge an unjustified declaration of Government, which people thought was unlawful. If Gokhale held one thing dear it was the honour of India and her honour had now been trampled upon and her manhood humiliated by the procedure now adopted by the Government. The speaker thought Mr. Gokhale would have very much acted as he was now acting, because he knew that in many things they agreed with each other and that was his justification for saying so. If Gokhale had acted like him, the speaker was sure, his efforts would have been more fruitful and more successful in their results. He would have been pained to see the present situation. He had recommended that autonomy should be introduced into the provinces. If Gokhale had lived to see the end of the war he would have realised the changed circumstances, and asked for responsibility in the Central Government also. The speaker wished much that autonomy had been granted. When he saw in the name of "law and order" the liberties of our people were interfered with, he even thought what a great mercy it would have been if "law and order" were among the "transferred" subjects. Nothing had driven into his heart more than the things that had happened in the last two years. There were the days of Martial Law in the Punjab when respectable men, who were fit to sit alongside the Governor, were marched out manacled like felons, and the whole province was treated in that manner. During the last few months the whole country had been treated and numberless countrymen of theirs had been put into jail without any justificaton. From what he had seen in the last few months he thought that law and order should have been the very subjects which should have been "transferred" and entrusted to "popular ministers responsible to the people" and there would not have been so much suffering and their lives and properties would have been safeguarded. Whatever other reforms might be introduced, law and order should be, before long, "transferred" subjects which should be in the hands of "our ministers." Peoples' representatives who held themselves responsible to the people, would have managed the situation better than anybody. When they found law and order woefully mismanaged in every province, that was the only conclusion they could come to.

GOKHALE'S EFFORTS FOR SWARAJ.

Referring to the recent debate in the Parliament he said it was adding insult to injury to say that India should pass through an apprenticeship. Those people must have forgotten the ancient civilisation of this country and the fact that more than one-third of this country was ruled over by Indian princes. Their countrymen were inferior to none in intellect and morals and Indians had showed themselves fit in every sphere of life. Therefore, he said, it was adding insult to injury to say that they should pass through an apprenticeship. But Indians must show by their organisation that they were determined to win self-government. Let them take the insult to heart and let them make the best efforts to teach every brother and sister of theirs in India that it was a shame to live under a foreign bureaucratic system. That was the task which Gokhale planned so many years ago, and that was the plan which Dadabhai Naoroji preached to them in the Congress. They had not carried out that task and they must make up their minds that they would never be fit for Self-Government until they gave large and continuous self-sacrifice. Dominion Self-Government must be their aim, not in the distant future, but immediately, and for getting it they must put their shoulders to the wheel and prepare the people in self-sacrificing organisation and work from day to day and week to week. Mahatma Gandhi had rendered great services in awakening the people; he had created a sense of self-respect among them; he had also created the spirit of self-sacrifice which they found, in our people in all parts of the country.

INDIANS' DUTY.

Let Indians consolidate and carry on the work, not separately, not in opposite camps, but with one heart and with one soul. After God they must think of their Mother-country. Mother-country first and Mother-country last had been the principle with him and, therefore, whenever it became his duty to differ from anyone he did so respectfully and unhesitatingly. Let Indians sink and obviate difference and let them think of the many ties that bind them together. Let them unite their efforts by tolerance and by respect to achieve the end which they all desired. That was his request and appeal to his countrymen. The task was very great, but they must begin their preparations. At present, he was grieved to think that with the exception of a handful of men, the great bulk of people had not been still touched by these feelings. Let Indians acknowledge it. They required their patriotism brightened, made keener and made more real. Even they required to feel that while it was a great compliment to Englishmen that they had been able to establish a great Empire over this ancient land, it was a matter of deep humiliation to sons of Moslems and Hindus that they should live as a subject people and not as the Englishmen loved to live in their own country. Indians would never be able to lift up their heads among the free nations, until they attained swaraj.

"BAPTISE YOURSELVES WITH PATRIOTISM."

Indians must never think that they were inferior to Englishmen, Scotchmen or Irishmen—that was the first lesson. The second thing was that Indians must baptise themselves, so to say, with patriotism, consecrate themselves to it. Let every Indian give evidence of his patritosm in some form! He put it to them that every Indian who felt it to be a shame to live under a foreign government and who was prompted by the noble desire of having his country free should wear nothing but cloth made in his country. That must be the outward index of the change. Swadeshi was older than even Non-Cooperation. For the last forty years, he had been wearing nothing but Swadeshi except on one or two occasions. An Indian should not blush, should not be ashamed, should not apologise if were found wearing Indian cloth—if an Englishman never did that, why should an Indian? He He asked them for this small index of change and he hoped they would enforce it in their own lives and in the lives of others. If that were done the next step could be taken easily, in order to prepare Indians for Swaraj or for the Dominion self-Government. Indians had spoken too much and it was time to act. They must honour India and dedicate themselves to her service and be prepared to advance their country. In doing so they would honour the memory of Gopal Krishna Gokhalay. (Loud Cheers).

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu said, after paying an eloquent tribute to the name and fame of Gokhalay and to the various services rendered by him to this country, her entire public life was due to Mr. Gokhaley's inspiration and life. His inspiration had guided her to it. What was the lesson they should derive from his life! They found thousands of young men ready for sacrifice, but not for service. That patriotism only was noble which was disciplined by knowledge. She found that discipline wanting not only among the followers but also among the leaders. Mr. Gokhale's discipline, mental and spiritual, his punctilious courtesy towards all, his fine qualities were Gokhalay's imperishable contributions to social and political life. To her he was the highest type of culture and courage and that devotion which was higher to him than personal gain and personal sacrifice. In his last days his sick bed was surrounded by many leaders and always there was the talk of winning Swaraj, not lightly, not by abuse, but by high continuous preparation, by continuous education, by high continuous sacrifice, and those were the qualities of which the Pandit had spoken. When Gokhale died, his ashes were taken away by the Aga Khan for scattering into the Ganges and the Jumna and that was the symbol of the Hindu-Moslem unity.

Mrs. Naidu then referred to the communique issued by the Madras Government and repeated what she had seen there. The Moplah women were she said, the victims of dual persecution of unscrupulous soldiers and Hindu sufferers. It was a heart-rending thing. The denial of the Madras Government was of the same kind as that of the Punjab Government during the Martial Law regime there, when Pandit Malaviya had to rise indignantly in the Council and make damaging statements against the Government. She asked the Pundit to do something now to alleviate the sufferings of the people in Malabar.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. S. C. Deole and seconded by Mr. R. P. Paranjype, the proceedings came to an end.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

MEETING AT HIR ABAG.

Under the auspices of the "Indian Round Table" a meeting was held at Hirabag yesterday to cebrate the anniversary of the death of Mr. G. K. Gokhale. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presiding Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, D. G. Dalvi R. S. Padbidri and Swami Satyadev spoke on the occasion. While all the speakers paid glowing tributes to the sterling qualities and staunch patriotism of the late Mr. Gokhale—each of them viewed his life from differing view-points nd thus gave different interpretations to the message of Gokhale's inspiring life. Pandit Malaviya concluded the proceedings with an eloquent speech in which he made a passionate appeal to the youth of India to unite in the great task of the country's uplift and thus follow the footsteps of Gokhale.

Fuller proceedings will be published in our to-morrow's issue.

"FAKHAR-I-QAUM" ARRESTED.

The Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Peshawar, writes under date Feb. 10: A respectable leader of the famous Kaka Khel (Afridi) tribe, a member of the Punjab Provincial and Central Khilafat Committee of India, holding the respectable title of "Fakhar-i-Qaum" and working as a national judge, named Hamid Gul Mian was arrested yesterday, the 9th instant at Ziyarat Kaka Sahib and was brought to Peshawar.

BANK OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The report of the meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of India Ltd. which apears in your issue of the 16th inst. makes sorry reading, and one is led to ask whether public limited liability companies are not a camouflage, under the guise of Companies Act, for plutocrats to exercise their money tyranny.

Anyone who was present at the said meeting could see, even with half shut eyes, that it is so. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir presided, and was supposed to be in the chair—as physically he was—but really he was seen to be a living gramophone of Mr. Stringfellow and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and played to the string of the latter.

Dr. Jadhowjee Hunsraj as a shareholder, and hence a partner, was entitled to information of which he had given formal and due notice. This, the most elementary right of a shareholder, was denied to him. More the pity of it, as it concerned the prospects of Indians in service, and the enquiry was turned down by an Indian chairman of an Indian company, with Indian Board, but non-Indian management. Instead of furnishing information, the shareholders were asked to do their worst. This amounts to saying "You may be more than "us"—the plutocrates "we"—but we are larger shareholders and hence have right to do what we like, who are you to dispute our right, wish, will and whims—? Is it not enough that "we" in our bounty have allowed you dividends? We know you are many but uncombined, we are rich and combined. You being poor dare not drag us to law, nor you can drive us out. We are here and hope to continue till you send us out and in the interval we mean to behave (?) as we like" that is what "do your worst" means, and that is the position, and the rub of it.

Is there no remedy? Is there any answer to the Chairmai's challenge? Not much of it at law—Mr. S. R. Bomanjee is rich enough to try that luxury if he likes which is uncertain, and unavailable to the poor; nor by strength of votes, as combination amongst shareholders is more or less an unknown quantity so far and influence of corporate bodies great, and so also of the Boards. But this does not mean a position of utter despair. The question at issue is one on which the general public can be depended upon to sympathise. What Dr. Jadowjee and others asked for is equal opportunity for all—"*Carricre onvert aren talents*"—without favours. It is no case of cure by chromopathy—Is that too much for the Board so that they are frightened to give information on the subject? Have they no case to put before the shareholders and the public? The issue will be solved as soon as those in power are made to feel that the public has no stomach for such vagaries of theirs, and by so acting put the dried of public opinion in other similarly managed concerns.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

BADRUDDIN TYEBJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The life of the late Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyebji is being compiled. If any of your readers possesses any of his letters or such other matter as may throw a light on any incident of his life, will they be good enough to communicate with the undersigned or Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Barat-Law, Somerset Lodge, Warden Road, Bombay, and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

ASIF A. FYZEE.

5, Chaupati Road, Bombay.

THE COMPENSATION TAX.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader, presented the following applications from messrs. Manilal Keshavlal Desai and Varijlal Jivandas, respectively, for exemption under the Bombay City Police Act.

One of the applicant, Mr. Manilal Desai, in the course of his application statde that he worked as a Secretary to "Sha Hargovind Annandji Desai Charities" in Bombay. The office of the said Trust Charities was situated near Pinjrapole, Bhuleshwar "C" Ward. The Charities were managed by a scheme framed by the High Court of Bombay for the proper management and maintenance of the Desais' Charities. The present trustees of the said trust are (1) Purshottamdas Mangalcas (2) Monandas Ramalsey (3) Rao Bahadur Chunnal H. Setalvad, C.I.E., (4) Krishnalal Mohonlal Jhaveri and (5) Maganlal Dalpatram Khakkhar. The objects of the Charities "inter alia" are to help deserving poor students in their education, help high caste Hindu poor widows and orphans and similar other objects, as stated in the scheme framed by the High Court.

The said properties are occupied and are in possession of respectable and high class Hindoos, Parsis, Boris and Mahomedans.

The applicant had made personal enquiries among the occupants of the above properties and able to state that they have neither directly nor indirectly taken any part in the riots, which took place between the 17th and the 21st November last.

Under the circumstances, the applicant prayed that His Worship would be pleased to make an order, exempting the trustees named above from payment of the compensation that may be levied hereafter under the Bombay City Police Act.

Another applicant, Mr. Virajlal Jivandas, in the course of his application, stated that he was a landlord and cloth merchant and had got two properties, one on the Girgaon Back Road "D" Ward and the other at Clare Road "E" Ward. He resided in his house at 95-97 Girgaon Back Road, near the Marbavdi Police Station. His other house at Clare Road was still under construction. Even the building work was stopped during the last riots for eight days. This building is not far from the Nagpada Police Station. He knew from personal enquiries that nobody took part in the last riots. He, therefore, prayed for exemption under the Bombay City Act.

After the above aplications were read out, His Worship said that he would like to hear various legal points about exemption from the members of the Bar.

In arguing certain legal points with regard to the claims of the above two applicants, Mr. Mohanlal Desai said that the clause (2) of the Bombay City Police Act gave unfettered discretion to the Magistrate to recommend exemption. Clause (1) of the Act gave general principles with regard to persons primarily liable for taxation; but Clause (2) was very important which stated that Government shall exempt those who were recommended by the City Police Legislature. If, however, a landlord gave an affidavit and stated that he did not take part in the riot, there was no reason why he should be disbelieved. He further, stated that even Government exempted Trust Properties from taxation and there should be a greater reason why Trust properties should be exempted from taxation under the present case. Under the circumstances therefore, he prayed that his clients he exempted for exemption

His Worship noted the arguments of the learned counsel.

TOUCHING SCENE AT BARDOLI.

MAHATMA MEETS MAULANA M. ALI.

(From our Special Representative.)

SURAT, Feb. 19.

Among the most interesting and unforgettable occurrences that took place at Bardoli since it became the chosen field of work by Mahatma Gandhi the most touching one was reserved for yesterday morning when Maulana Mahomed Ali and Doctor Kitchlew were taken, via Bardoli station, on the Tapty Valley Railway to some unknown destination, which, according to some, might turn out to be Dhulia. Mahatmaji was stopping not very far off from the station, and only the previous evening he had broken his five day's fast. He came to see them at the station. Both of them had convict dresses on When the Mahatma met the Maulana Saheb and the doctor and when they exchanged embraces and kisses the scene was so touching that tears trickled down the eyes of many a spectator. Maulana Mahomed Ali and Kitchlew bowed down to Mahatmaji in the course of conversation, the distinguished prisoners expressed their wholehearted support of the way Gandhiji was pursuing, and paid a glowing tribute when they said that it was Mahatma alone in the world who could take a bold step like the one he had taken in view of the situation that confronted the nation Both of them appeared quite cheerful, though the Maulana is preceptibly reduced. The memorable conversation received a humorous touch from the Maulana Saheb when the latter said Bapu, you must put on your dhotie below your knees when you see a good Mussalman."

Begum Mahomed Ali saw her husband at Surat station when the Gujerat Mail brought these convicts for conveying them by the T. V. Railway.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

COAL SITUATION IN CALCUTTA SERIOUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The East Indian Railway strike situation to-day is unchanged and no fresh development is reported up to now. Strikers at Bandel are continuing intimidation, necessitating an increase of armed police guard. Curtailment of goods traffic is making itself seriously felt in Calcutta, where situation, especially as regards coal, is extremely serious. Already the price of coal for domestic purposes has advanced from sixteen rupees to forty rupees per ton. Unless energetic steps are taken soon to deal with the situation, position of domestic consumers would be precarious in the extreme. Before the strike about one thousand wagons a day were engaged to bring coal to Calcutta from the Mines. There is practically no coal reserved in Calcutta, and if the strike continues for some time, ships will be held up in the port, public utility concerns will not be safe, while industrial concerns which live from hand to mouth, will be in jeopardy. It is, however, gratifying that the Railway authorities are in consultation with the Coal Controller trying to run more goods traffic, particularly coal by curtailing the passengers trains.

KHALILABAD SITUATION.

REPORT OF POLICE TERRORISM.

MR. DEVADAS GANDHI'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Devadas Gandhi, has issued the following message to the Press:—

Maulana Azad Subhain paid a flying visit to Basti District, for the main purpose of conferring with District Congress Committee regarding Khalilabad situation. He motored to Khalilabad on the 13th A few non official gentlemen from Basti had visited Khalilabad prior to this. The Moulana was informed that their visit had failed as the people were terror stricken, and would give them no information. They felt that as long as he police continued exercising its demoralising influence over the people the true facts of what had happened at Khalilabad could not be ascertained. The Moulana Sahib conducted inquiry which revealed an astounding tale. Wanton assaults on peaceful citizens by infuriated police followed non-violent disobedience of an order under Sec. 144. Indescriminate beating by lathies by day and by night has resulted in creating a difficult situation. No Khadder-wearer was safe. Khadi caps were spat and trampled upon and shirts forcibly removed. A cloth-shop owned by a Bania, Treasurer of the Congress Committee, was set on fire, all Swedeshi cloth being reduced to ashes. Numerous arrests were made on the 9th at night, prisoners being conveyed in a special train to Gorakhpur. Many of them were pushed of the train while yet in motion. The Moulana would give no further details which are numerous as the situation is calm now.

COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.

THREE PERSONS KILLED.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock the rear portion of a building situated on the Babula Tank Road near Gomerearry, consisting of "nanees" and wateer-closets, collapsed all of a sudden. The building had three stories and was generally known as "Mavla Chawl" Three persons residing in the building were burried underneath the debris. It belonged to one Ismail Ebrahim, and was occupied by tenants belonging to different communities. At the time the building gave way, about three hundred tenants were in it. A crash was heard at about 8 a.m., followed by a cloud of dust, which naturally created a panic amongst the occupants, who hurried out of the building, leaving their belongings behind They raised an alarm and immediately the Babula Tank Fire Brigade repaired to the scene, Mr. Honey, the Officer-in-charge, ran up with necessary implements. The Byculla Fire-engine, under Mr. Whiting, soon followed. The lascars commenced removing the debris in earnest. The fire brigade officers, ascertained that three persons were missing.

After an hour's hard labour, the lascars came across a dead body, which was at once removed. The dead body was identiefid as that of Ali Azgar, a Mogul, aged twenty-four. The work of removing the wreckage continued till the close of the evening. About 1 p.m. another dead body, which was identified as that of Samuel Solomon; a Bani-Israel, aged about twenty-two, was recovered.

A third missing occupant of the building, Nanhee Oomrao by name, was found dead under the debris after exhaustive excavations by the lascars. The tenants of the adjoining buildings on which the debris fell were fortunate not in any way injured.

INQUEST ON CASUALTIES.

The three persons residing in the building belonging to Ismail Ibrahim situated on Gomerearry Road who were found dead under the debris on account of its collapse on Saturday last, were removed to the morgue on Sunday. An inquest was held at the Coroner's Court, by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner touching the deaths of (1) Hadi Ali Azgar, a Mogul priest; (2) Samuel Solomon Ghosalkar and (3) Nane Murco Ali, a Betel-nut seller.

Sayed Mahomed Hussein said that he lived with Hadi Ali Azgar in the above mentioned building. He last saw him alive on Saturday morning, when he left to go to the water-closet which was on the third floor. When he was saying his prayers, he heard a noise and he went out and saw that the water-closet on the side of the house had fallen down. He missed the deceased, and when some of the debris was removed the deceased was found dead. He had lived in the room for three months and the deceased for a week. No complaint was made about the condition of the building and he was not told anything about vacating the house. The deceased was a servant. He accompanied his master to Bombay.

Ezak Solomon said the deceased Samuel Solomon Ghosalkar was his brother. He lived with him. He last saw him alive at 9-30 a.m. on the 18th instant, when he left for work. At about 8 a.m. he heard that the house had fallen down and he returned and found that the water-closets of both houses had fallen down. The deceased was missing. At about 12-30 p.m. on Saturday his dead body was removed from under the debris of the house. He had lived in the house for about a year.. He was served with a notice about six months ago by the landlord to vacate the room as he had to make repairs. He could not find another place. He did not know whether any other tenants had left the house. They were also served with notices. He did not know whether any Municipal Inspector inspected the house. The rent collector told him that the next house was unsafe.

Magir Ali Umre Ali said the deceased. Nane Maru Ali lived with him in the same building. He last saw him alive on the 18th of February in the morning when he left the house. He heard later that a portion of the house had fallen. He returned to the house and the deceased was missing. Yesterday (Sunday) morning his dead-body was found under the debris. He lived in the house for four years. The house was in a dangerous condition.

The inquest was adjourned till Thursday next at 5-30 p.m.

A FATAL ALTERCATION.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Ganpat Narayan, employed in the Bombay Tramway Company, yesterday (Sunday).

Moreshwar Balvant Vaidya, Assistant Timekeeper in the Bombay Tramway Company said that the suspect, Vithoba Ganoo is a peon employed in the same place. He heard last Saturday that the deceased was assaulted by him and he (witness) went and saw the deceased lying gasping in the old Dadar War Hospital. He soon died. The Police removed the body to the morgue and took the suspect into custody.

Nawat Khan Zawarkhan said he was a watchman in the Tramway Company. On Saturday at 3 p.m. he was seated in a tea-shop on Vincent Road. The deceased and suspect came to the tea-shop when an altercation took place between them about money. The suspect told the deceased that he had no money to pay him and the deceased, thereupon, felt the pocket of the suspect and slapped him on the face. The suspect, then, slapped the deceased on the neck.. When going to the Depot he found the deceased lying on the verandah of the War Hospital at Dadar. He was unconscious.

Sitaram Hari, a tea-shopkeeper corroborated the above witness and further said that the suspect dealt him two blows on the left side. The suspect left and the deceased left later.

Dr. William Nunan, Police Surgeon, who examined the deceased said that the cause of death was haemorrhage causing rupture of spleen, which could have been caused by a blow.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to rupture of enlarged spleen due to his having been struck by Vithoba Ganu, the suspect, with his fist.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11 a.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2-45 p.m.
Cathedral High School, Annual Sports on the Oval at 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Fiscal Commission session, at the Secretariat, 11 a.m.
Meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee, 2, Dean Lane, 6 p.m.
Swami Satyadev's address on the "Lessons of Bardoli," Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. S. R. Bomonji to preside.

TUESDAY, February 21.

Fellows' Nomination Day for the Municipal Corporation.
Meeting of Justices to electon their representatives the Municipal Cororatiopn, 1 p.m.
Lectures on "Ayurveda's history and efficacy at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. S. R. Bomonji to preside.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Annual prize distribution and At Home of the above Union will come off in the Anjuman-i-Islam hall, Hornby Road, on Sunday next (26th instant) at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the city of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, instead of Saturday the 18th instant as announced.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Sakerlal M. Kapadia will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—Gujerati Literature Ancient and Modern The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

LESSONS OF BARDOIL.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when there will be a debate on Swami Saty Deo's address on the Lessons of Bardoli Mr. S. R. Bomanji will preside.

CONVERSION TO HINDUISM.

Mr. Tukaram Bubaji Bhambal, a born Christian, renounced Christianity an embraced Hinduism. His age is twenty years. He was initiated by the Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay, on 29th January, in the presence of members and friends.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The adjourned meeting of the executive meeting of The Trade Union Congress will be held to-day (Monday), at the Head Office, 7A, Fort, Street, Fort, opposite the G. P. O. at 6 p.m., (S.T.)

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow Tuesday, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.,) when Drs Durgashanker Raval, Popat Purbhuram and Rai will speak on "The History and Efficacy of Aiyurveda,". Mr. S. R. Bomonji will preside.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS DISPENSARY.

During the month of Jan. the total number of patients treated in his Dispensary was 1002 among them the number of new admissions was 264 being classified as stated below. Hindoos 179 Musulmans 61 Parsees 1 Christians 23 and other clas The average daily attendance was 33.

"AYURVEDA'S HISTORY AND EFFICACY."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Drs. Durgashanker Raval Popat Purbhuram and Raj will speak on "The History and Efficacy of Ayurveda" Mr. S. R. Bomanji will preside.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The thirty-sixth annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, next 22nd instant at 6 p.m (S.T.). Among other items of business there will be a lecture on some Purification Rites of the Hindus at the time of Marriage by s.s. Mehta. The meeting is open to Member and friends.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED.

The session of the Bombay Legislative Council opens to-day (Monday) at 2.45 P.M. in the Town Hall. After new members have been sworn in, questions and answers will be taken, followed by the nomination of four chairmen. The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Finance Member of Council, will then introduce the Budget for the forthcoming year. A large number of resolutions have been put down, on matters of public interest, and these will be discussed in the course of the session.

Prierity in the moving of Resolutions by Members of the Legislative Council is decided by ballot and the Member has the right to move one Resolution only, that standing first on the list he may have sent in. The result of the balloting for the ensuing session is given below, the subject of the Resolution to be moved being given after the Member's name:—The first eleven resolutions on the ballotlist are published below the scop will be published in our nexthour.

Rao Saheb L. V. Parulekar:—Reinstatement of Talatis in Ratnagiri and other districts.
Mr. Jehangir B. Petit:—Conversion of the Development Committee from a purely advisory body into an administrative one.
Mr. A. S. Deshmukh:—Revision of pay of Revenue and Police Patils.
Mukhi Jethanand Piltamdas:—Suspension of the jail regulations in the Bombay Presidency in the case of political prisoners.
Mr. A. A. Khan:—Location of the Court of Small Causes, Poona, and the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Poona.
Mr. A. N. Surve:—Reinstatement of dismissed Talatis.
Wadere than Saheb Naisar Khan G. Bozdar:—Magisterial powers for tribal sardars in Upper Sind.
Mr. D. B. Dalal:—Lectures on agriculture in superior Vernacular, schools.
Mr. D. D. Gholap:—Depressed Classes and admission to Training Colleges.
Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale:—Special treatment to persons sentenced to imprisonment on charges of a political character.
Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas:—Appointment of a Committee to report on facilities at present existing for education of illiterate adult population.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, February 20, 1922.

THE ONLY WAY.

The people murmur among themselves. "Our Leader, the Mahatma," some say, "has betrayed us. He has betrayed our brothers and sons and fathers who are in jail. They offered themselves cheerfully for arrest believing that they were the vanguard of an army who should follow them to the prisons. Now shall we cease filling the jails and allow imprisoned non-co-operators to remain only a betrayed minority? Rather let us overrule the Mahatma and the Congress Working Committee. Let us embark on Civil Disobedience at once. The Bardoli decision anticipates too much and aims at impossible ends. Men are evil as well as good. Let us ignore the evil in men and exploit the good." This briefly is the criticism to which the Bardoli decision is now being subjected in certain quarters—a fact which our special representative's interview with Mahatma Gandhi made clear. The younger men are impetuous. Delay, they fear, will be fatal. The country to-day is enthusiastic. To-morrow it may flout the leaders saying:—"You have promised us *Swaraj* through Civil Disobedience so often but have always hesitated at the crucial moment and now we cannot believe that you intend to translate your brave words into action." But we share Mahatma Gandhi's optimism as expressed in his interview with our representative.

On the main question of the postponement of Civil Disobedience the country will soon realise the wisdom of the Working Committee's decision—a wisdom which is perhaps not manifest to some younger and more ardent minds. Too many of us to-day fail to grasp the essentials of the Mahatma's political strategy—if such a term may be applied to a thing so transparently honest. The first effect of the Bardoli decision is to place the Government of India so obviously in the wrong that all the world, even the British people and Cabinet, can hardly fail to see that our struggle is for the Right. Granting that the Right must prevail surely the advent of final victory is only hastened by an emphatic exposure of our opponents in their true light and of us in ours. The postponement of Civil Disobedience has effected such an exposure. The Congress party now stands vindicated of all share in or sympathy with the deeds of madmen at Chauri Chaura. By suspending Civil Disobedience the Congress has been more loyal to the imprisoned non-co-operators than if the Nationalist movement had decided tacitly to condone violence in others by ignoring it. For the prisoners went to jail for the ideal of non-violent non-co-operation. In many cases they could well have resisted arrest. Instead they courted it. And they believed that the country would follow them to prison and follow their example of non-violence. It was the madmen at Chauri Chaura who betrayed the prisoners and the Congress Working Committee seeks to remedy this betrayal. It is easy to see that had Civil Disobedience been persisted in, despite the warning of Chauri Chaura, other equally disgraceful incidents would have transpired. And all the bloodshed and violence would have been done in the name of the Congress, even as those who murdered policemen at Chauri Chaura shouted *"Mahatma Gandhi ki jai!"* Thus would India's struggle for freedom have lost all its spiritual force—the only force on which those now in prison relied and the only force which they would wish should set them free. Surely, their restoration to liberty will be effected if the people persevere unflinchingly in the path the imprisoned leaders and others had marked out and followed. For if there is violence which the Government may suppress, the probability is that the violence will overshadow non-violence and the latter remain in obscurity while the former is being stamped out. And after stamping out what they will call armed rebellion, the Government will be stronger than ever—the plight of the prisoners being more hopeless than ever. This is the main consideration. Violence, if allowed to exist side-by-side with non-violence, must rapidly grow to such proportions as to overshadow the latter, while at the same time violence is so much more vulnerable to the shafts of Repression—so easily killed by Government.

We may be sure the Moulanas, who have just been transferred from Karachi, and whose encouraging messages we publish, take precisely this view of the issues raised by the Bardoli decision. They advice Indian Muslims to follow the Mahatma's lead with implicit confidence, because they realise that the way of complete non-violence is the only way to *Swaraj* open to India. We are confident that the coming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi will fully endorse the Bardoli decision on the main point of the suspension of Civil Disobedience. Here there is no room for concession or compromise, however much there may be in the matter of pursuing certain other Congress activities which have hitherto sent people to jail.

MR. SASTRIS ADVICE.

Mr. Sastri's countrymen will be surprised at the advice he has thought it proper to tender to the Indian community in Kenya. Just as Mr. Sastri charges Mr. Churchill with having considered only the interests of Englishmen and not their best interest, he himself appears to us to be guilty of considering the temporary and not the permanent interests of his countrymen in Kenya. He urges them to accept the interim proposals of Sir Edward Northey, "as there is still hope that the Cabinet will decide the issue on the basis of justice and equity." Mr. Sastri does not tell us what ground there is for entertaining such a hope—whether after arriving in England he has received private assurances from authoritative quarters that the pledges given to his countrymen would be honoured by His Majesty's Government, in spite of their open repudiation by Mr. Churchill. Not resting content with holding out an assurance for which he does not possess, or at least fails to produce, a warrant, Mr. Sastri proceeds, in an imperious style which would more become a Lloyd George or a Curzon, to warn his countrymen against doing anything "to prejudice" the decision of the Cabinet! Either Mr. Sastri does not know what his countrymen in Kenya are fighting for or the angle of his vision towards the claims of his humbler compatriots has undergone a complete change since he has put on the spectacles of an "imperial statesmen." Mr. Sastri speaks of the risks of prejudicing the decision of the Cabinet. But will the condition of Indians be rendered in any way worse than it is already, by their wounding the suspectibilities of the "imperial statesmen?" At best they will be where they are to-day.

If these "statesmen" are really anxious to do justice to Indians, as Mr. Sastri assures us they are, they ought to bestir themselves to do so without further ado, for the Indians have been knocking at their doors not since yesterday or the day before, but for the past three years. Besides, the resolution of the last Imperial Conference is quite emphatic and clear that the question can be solved only in one way. British statesmen—Mr. Sastri's erstwhile colleagues—cannot pretend they had not sufficient time to look into the grievances of Indians. Deputations after deputations on behalf of Kenya Indians have been knocking at the door of the Colonial Office, only to be rebuffed and insulted or victimised by sweet assurances which were never intended to be fulfilled. Mr. Sastri asks his countrymen to accept the interim "boon" and wait for the Cabinet to decide the issue "on the basis of justice and equity." What guarantee is there that the Cabinet will decide the issue on this basis, after tinkering with the question so long, and who is Mr. Sastri to give the assurance? Is he in the Cabinet or even in the confidence of the Cabinet? Since he is not, what right has he to be beguile his countrymen with hopes which, he himself must be aware, may not be fulfilled? The one man who could speak with authority has told us, not once but twice, what he thinks of the claims of Indians and how he proposes to dispose of them. He has reiterated his views, even after Mr. Montagu's attempt at repudiation of them. In the face of such an attitude on the part of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Sastri coolly proposes to his countrymen to accept the crumbs that are thrown at them and to wait in a reverent spirit till such time as the Cabinet deems it convenient to decide the issue "on the basis of equity and justice!" We submit that the Kenya Indians, having managed somehow all these years to do without the crumbs that are now dangled at them, can afford to wait for some time longer without them. Since it is only a question of policy and not of any elaborate constitution that the Cabinet has to consider, it should not take them longer than a few weeks to come to a decision, if they are in earnest to do the right and just thing. They are in full possession of the views of all parties concerned in the matter—Indians, settlers and the Kenya Government, not to say anything of the views of Colonial statesmen like General Smuts and Mr. Hughes. Indians in Kenya by postponing their acceptance of the interim concessions till the Cabinet arrives at a decision will not lose much, while their ready acquiescence in ambiguous assurances of future decisions based on "justice and equity" may lead to the permanent forfeiture of their rights. Indians, both at home and abroad, have had sufficient experience of the value to be attached to the "pledges" and "assurances" of present-day "Imperial statesmen" to be taken in any longer by anything less than definite deeds. If British statesmen are earnest about doing justice to the claims of Indians it should not take them long to make up their mind and give practical demonstration of their sympathies and lofty ideals of "equal citizenship" and "commonwealth of nations." Till that is done, Indian would be well advised to act up to the suggestion of Mr. Andrews, their friend in need as well as friend indeed, and to refuse to accept the crumbs which are thrown at them. As for Mr. Sastri, he would do well to pay a visit to East Africa, and ascertain the facts for himself before he advises his countrymen in that Colony. He will find that rubbing shoulders with Englishmen of the type of Lord Delamere is not so easy, even for a freeman of the City of London, as rubbing shoulders with the Lloyd Georges, Bordens and Montagus of the Imperial Conference.

Nots of the Day.

Gokhale

During the last two days nearly half a dozen gatherings of men and women have been held in Bombay alone to celebrate the anniversary of the death of the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale, whose brilliant career in the devoted service of the country was prematurely cut off seven years ago. Innumerable meetings in other parts of this country must have been held, testifying to the affection and reverence in which the memory of this illustrious son of India is held by all classes of people in all parts of the country. Pandit Malaviya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Jayakar yesterday tried to bring out vividly to the mind of the younger generation the secret of the charm and power of the personality of the departed patriot. That secret was the utter selflessness of the man combined with a passionate love of the motherland. As Pandit Malaviya truly remarked, Gokhale was not endowed with any extraordinary intellectual gifts. But he had this advantage over his superiors in the intellectual field that by the rigorous discipline he had undergone from his very boyhood he could easily outdistance his rivals in the totality of his achievments. His was indeed a dedicated life and it was spent, to the last flicker of the flame, in the service of his country. The memory of such a soul must remain an abiding inspiration for national service to generations to come in this country.

Egypt.

The cabled forecast of the proposals which Lord Allenby, with the concurrence of His Majesty's Government, will submit for the acceptance of the Egyptian leaders, is not sufficiently clear to enable us to pronounce any definite opinion about their worth. It is, however, worthy of note that Lord Curzon's scheme of an "independent" Egypt with British garrisons in occupation of all strategical points, and with British "advisers" attached not only to the judicial and financial departments but to the home or administrative department as well, is to be given the go-by. Instead of the shadow, Egypt is promised "responsible Government in the fullest sense" with a Foreign Ministry of its own. Apparently the term "independent" is to be avoided in connection with the future Government of Egypt and the world given to understand that Egypt is and will remain a member of the "British Commonwealth" enjoying as much freedom as the newly born Irish Free State. But what is in mere nomenclature? Egypt will be free and independent when her people wish and determine to be free. It remains to be seen, however, how far really the proposed Government of Egypt is to be a "responsible" one. Everything will depend on the nature and scope of the "reservations" which will be embodied in the agreement. It is not proposed, it is stated, to abandon the "right" to establish a British force in the canal zone. But if the British concern is only for the peace of the world and not for the retention of their own grip on the Middle and Near East, would not an international instead of an exclusively British force meet the needs of the situation better? Egypt too might be invited to be represented on the force. There is no mention of the abolition of the Capitulations, but perhaps Egypt will have to negotiate for the same with the several Powers after her Government is reconstituted. It is difficult to say whether the Egyptian people as a whole will view with satisfaction the new proposals, in the absence of a declaration recognising the absolute independence of their country. To obtain the authoritative verdict of the nation it will be essential to release Zaghlul Pasha and all other Nationalists who are imprisoned or have been deported for political offences. Will the British Government do so as a necessary preliminary to any honest negotiations with the Egyptian people?

Deshbandu Das.

The statement to the public issued by Deshbandu C. R. Das and which we reproduce to-day from the "Servant" is interesting in that it suggests how ably the famous barrister could have defended himself had he cared to do so. Indeed, there is little doubt that the acquittal which Deshbandu Das secured for so many others in his career would have been his had he cared to acknowledge the authority of the Court by defending himself. His masterly dissection of the evidence on which he stands convicted is a timely reminder of the fact that the old C. R. Das is not dead. The great advocate still lives though his energies are now those of a great political leader. Deshbandu C. R. Das, like the Ali Brothers and Lala Lajpat Rai, is a striking example of personal loyalty to the Mahatma. Many attempts have been made by mischief-makers to set the Deshbandu in opposition to the Mahatma whenever, (as must happen occasionally) differences of opinion have arisen between the leaders. And on each occasion those who worked for a split failed most ignominiously for Deshandu C. R. Das invariably subordinated his opinions rather than seem to divide the nation.

A New Magazine.

None who have perused Upton Sinclair's courageous book "The Brass Check" and who have thereby been enabled to realise the dreadful menace to a people which a powerful Press, organized, financed and supported by industrialists, can be, will enthuse over the appearance of the first number of "British India Crafts" published by the British India Corporation of Cawnpore. The American Press and News Agencies to-day are the yapping curs of Wall Street and Big Business—with a few honourable exceptions including, of course, the Labour and Socialist journals. Dependent on, in many cases owned by, great coal, canning or other interests, they snarl to order of their masters. Let a strike occur in a coal-mine and let it be broken with the sheerest brutality and shooting by Sheriff's men and soldiers, and the great American journals and news agencies will yelp not at the bullies hired by Big Business, but at the coerced strikers. And the trade Press sets the tune to the daily Press, supplying it with fulsome facts and statistics to prove that American industrialists are the most benevolent of capitalists. In India to-day we cannot be too careful to prevent the growth of organizations likely to develop on the lines followed by the American Press. Fortunately, hitherto, India of the Indians has not been enamoured of Press combines even when they happened to be fathered by Indian industrial concerns. The British India Corporation has, we believe, an interest in the "Pioneer" Press, the "Near East", the Caledonian Press of Calcutta, the Edinburgh Press of Calcutta, the Alliance Advertising Association, the Calcutta Phototype Company, K. G. Cornelius and Company (advertising agents) and "Commerce" Ltd., of Calcutta. The Corporation comprises five flourishing industrial concerns at Cawnpore and Dhariwal in the Punjab.

An Admission.

In the new journal under notice, we are told as though the telling were a matter for pride, that the Corporation—"in keeping with the Reform Scheme" forsooth!—has lately been kind enough to invite "the cooperation of Indian capitalists" and further that it is most piously "hoped that Indian representation on the Board of Directors will soon be established." That the concerns comprising this Corporation had for so many years refrained from recognising the existence of Indians, save as labourers in their factories, is a fact that does not redound to the credit of their conductors. We are further told in a glorification of Sir Alexander McRobert, the Corporation's Chairman, and of the Corporation itself, that the Company is "an indication of the new India, the India both of the European (the European still first, pray note! Ed., "B. C.") and the Indian." In other words, as we stated the other day, the India of the Capitalist aping Sir Basil Zaharoff. And the implication is that the old India was of the European only—truly a surprising admission coming from so influential a non-official quarter!. The remark augurs ill for the future of the Corporation since the new India is going to be something very different indeed. Just another quotation from the journal and we will have done. An article entitled "Imports for the Indian Market" advises manufacturers in Europe to "obtain reputable agents, *preferably European.*" The italics are ours and need no comment. The British manufacturer who so moulds his trade policy will lose his trade. For the rest, the magazine is very well produced, extremely well got-up and printed, and far superior in this respect to most magazines, trade or otherwise, produced in India.

Irrelevant.

The "Tribune" writes:—

"Referring to our observation in a recent issue that an act like that perpetrated by the crowd at Chauri Chaura was not non-cooperation, far less non-violent non-co-operation, but criminality run mad, the "Leader" writes as follows:—"Whether the horrors perpetrated were like non-co-operation or not, can the "Tribune" deny that they are the product of the Civil Disobedience which Mr. Gandhi has chosen to characterise as defensive, and of the general spirit of lawlessness and defiance of authority generated by the non-cooperation movement." As regards the first part of the observation perhaps the journal will admit that we neither affirmed nor denied anything about civil disobedience. As regards the second, we should have thought that even the "Leader" did not think that no honest difference of opinion was permissible as to what the non-cooperation movement had or had not produced. The "Leader" is doubtless welcome to its own opinion, but will it surprise it to learn that it was an Englishman, one whose love of truth and fairmindedness our contemporary will, we are sure, be the last to dispute, who told the present writer a little more than six weeks ago that so far from non-cooperation having produced a general spirit of lawlessness in the country, there had never been a period in our history when Englishmen and English women, living in remote and isolated parts of the country, felt so absolutely secure as at the present time. Let us condemn the crimes and misdeeds of individual non-cooperators or groups of non-cooperators by all means. But it is only right that a patriotic Indian journal like the "Leader" should be slow to imitate the bureaucratic device of judging a whole movement, with which are associated millions of men and women against the overwhelming majority of whom no charge of lawlessness has ever been brought, far less substantiated, and which includes in its ranks so many of the most patriotic and unselfish Indians of this generation, by such deeds, especially when they are obviously the outcome not of adherance to the professed principles of the movement but of a radical departure from them."

BOTTOMLEY VERSUS BIGLAND

BIGLAND FOUND 'NOT GUILTY'.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

On the trial of Mr. Bigland being resumed at the Shropshire Assizes, Bigland went into the witness box and reiterated his Counsel's allegations against Mr. Bottomley and asserted the latter had promised him he should win a prize of two five hundred sterling war bonds in Mr. Bottomley's "War Stock Combination." This price was given him for his services to Mr. Bottomley, which besides debt services included helping Mr. Bottomley to fake a bogus lawsuit in which Mr. Bottomley obtained a verdict for £500 sterling and paid the defendant whose name appeared as printer of the scurrilous pamphlet £100 sterling. Bigland declared he also secured the disappearance of a witness in the case of the alleged faking of the John Bull competition and he alleged he paid a witness £200 sterling on behalf of Mr. Bottomley who subsequently paid the principal in the case £725 sterling to withdraw the case. Bigland denied he had ever attempted or incited extortion from Mr. Bottomley. Cross-examined, Bigland said, he was once known as "Telephone Jack" for telephoning to bookmakers results of races.

Justice Darling summing up remarked on Mr. Bottomley's refusal to enter the witness box and also on the fact that not a word had been said in contradiction of this almost incredible story. The jury after two minutes deliberation found Bigland 'not guilty.'

CLAYTON BYE ELECTION.

LABOUR CANDIDATE RETURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Feb. 19.

The by-election in the Clayton division of Manchester owing to the death of the late Unionist member, Mr. Hopkinson has resulted in Labour gaining the seat, the Labour candidate Mr. Sutton polling 14,662 votes and Mr. Flanagan, Coalition Unionist, 11,038.

BIGLAND BOTTOMLEY CASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 19.

In the course of the opening of the trial of Mr. Bigland at the Shropshire Assizes, on the charge of inciting three persons to Blackmail Mr. Bottomley during the Wrekin election in 1920, Mr. Reuben, Bigland's counsel, alleged that Mr. Bigland lent Mr. Bottomley money and in 1918, Mr. Bottomley gave him a ticket in what he called a War Stock Combination, saying that he had arranged that Bigland or his nominee should win the third prize, namely two five hundred sterling War Bonds. Counsel added that the prize was actually won by Mr. Bigland's niece.

Mr. Bigland then went to Wellington with the idea of returning the money an clearing his conscience.

Three witnesses testified upholding th blackmail charge. The hearing was ad journed.

IRISH BILL

DEBATE ON ULSTER AMENDMENT.

VIRULENT ATTACKS ON GOVT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 18.

The debate on the Ulster amendment in the House of Commons to-day resulted in a virulent attack by Lord Hugh Cecil on Government for breach of faith.

Mr. Asquith urged the passage of the Bill as quickly as possible.

The Ulsterman, Mr. Thomas Moles, in the course of an attack on Government, repeated the assertion that Mr. Lloyd George or one of his ministers assumed that Sir James Craig's boundary adjustments would be of a minor character, while Mr. Collins had been promised extensive changes. To this, Mr. Lloyd George replied by flatly denying the assertion.

Mr. Ronald McNeill bitterly attacked the Government and declared that the speeches of the Cabinet Ministers showed that the betrayal of Ulster had been more complete than had been feared.

"NO DOUBLE LANGUAGE."

Mr. Austen Chamberlain emphasised the gravity of the decision which the House was about to take. He mentioned that at one point in the course of the negotiations with Mr. De Valera, Government thought that the struggle must be renewed and prepared, if necessary, to raise a hundred thousand men, besides putting all the available troops into Ireland and waging the cruelest war for months.

Mr. Chamberlain laid stress on his statement that there had been no double language on the part of the Cabinet Ministers as regards the Boundary Commission. What they had said publicly they had said in private to those with whom they were negotiating.

Captain Craig drew attention to the statement made by Mr. Michael Collins that the Irish delegates were told that large territories were involved in the conclusions by the Boundary Commission.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that Mr. Lloyd George had never used the words "large territories", and emphasised that the interpretation of the document as regards the boundary rested on the Commission. Government's only function was to appoint the Chairman who would command the confidence of all parties. He hoped that the North and the South would agree before the Commission met, or Mr. Chairman would find himself acting rather as a conciliator than as an adjudicator between the hostile parties.

There could be no turning back, because the alternative was civil war. If the House of Commons rejected the Government's advice, the Cabinet would cease to be their leaders, and would refuse to be their agents. (Loud cheers.)

DIEHARD AMENDMENT LOST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 9 a.m. Feb. 18.

The only further item of interest in the debate on the Irish Free State Bill which was adjourned yesterday, was that Mr Austen Chamberlain signified his approval of his brother Neville's remark that he understood the Boundaries Commission would only adjust boundaries and not transfer large territories.

CAPT. CRAIG'S AMENDMENT LOST.

To-day, (17th) Capt. Charles Craig's amendment to the Irish Bill was rejected by 302 votes to sixty. The minority was composed of Diehards and Ulstermen. The Irish Free State Bill was read for the second time therefore, and there was no division. Mr. Chamberlain announced that Mr. Collins had secured the release of forty-two kidnapped Northerners.

IRISH SITUATION IMPROVING.

ALL KIDNAPPED CIVILIANS RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Feb. 18.

The opinion is officially expressed in Belfast that the situation has improved. The city was fairly peaceful to-day as was also the border though there was great activity on both sides. Twenty-thousand well—armed special constables are assembled on the northern side. All kidnapped civilians have been relased though about twenty constables remain in captivity in South Ireland.

WALES DRAWS WITH SCOTLAND IN HOCKEY MATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Feb. 19.

In the Hockey International played at Newton, Wales and Scotland drew with two goals each.

"KID" GUMMER BOXING CONTEST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 19.

Some details, now received, describe a brief contest between "Kid" Lewis and Tom Gummer, which lasted two minutes and fifteen seconds.

Lews quickly rushed in and landed heavy blows on Gummer's body and head sending him to the floor for a count of nine. On rising, Gummer fought hard, but "Kid" landed right on Gummer's jaw, and knocked him out.

EGYPTIAN AGREEMENT.

PROBABLE TERMS.

NO OFFICIAL DISCLOSURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 19.

Nothing will be officially disclosed regarding the terms of the Egyptian agreement until after Lord Allenby, who is returning to Egypt early this coming week, has communicated the arrangements to the Sultan. Nevertheless, some papers publish particulars which correspond in many respects, to the effect that the Protectorate will be abolished, martial law ended as soon as possible, and responsible Government established in the fullest sense, with a foreign ministry.

RESERVATIONS.

Certain reservations are attached regarding safeguarding of the Imperial communications, adequate measures for protection for foreigners and assurances against foreign intervention.

It is generally assumed that the Egyptian Government will be asked to agree to the appointment of advisers on Finance and Justice. The British forces will remain in Egypt, pending conclusion of the negotiations. It is not proposed to abandon the right to establish a British force on the Suez Canal.

SHOOTING TRAGEDIES IN CAIRO.

MR. ALDRED BROWN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Feb. 19.

Cairo.—Mr. Aldred Brown, Controller General of the Ministry of Education was shot at with a revolver neat Kasr el Aini hospital and seriously wounded. Michael Jordan, a New Zealander employed by a French firm was shot and found unconscious in a street near Shubra bridge. He died later in hospital.

BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

COMPLETE AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Received Feb. 17, 8 p.m.

Conversations between Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon and General Allenby have led to a complete agreement regarding the policy to be pursued in Egypt and the letter to be presented to the Egyptian Government.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF TABRIZ.

U. S. APPROVES OPEN DOOR POLICY OF PERSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHRAN, Feb. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 19.

Mukhber-es-Saltaneh, ex-Governor-General of Tabriz, has left for Tehran via Caucasus. Mossadegh-es-Saltaneh, erstwhile the Governor of Fars Province (South Persia), and Minister of Finance in the last Cabinet, has been appointed Governor-General of Tabriz. It is stated that he is a very capable man.

It is stated that, at the request of Persian Foreign Office, the Russian Minister has promised to take necessary action for the extradition of Lahouty Khan and his followers who fled into Caucasus.

OPEN DOOR POLICY.

It is reported that the United States Government has informed the Persian Government that she is greatly interested in the open door policy in Persia, laying stress on the importance of the United States interests in Persia being safeguarded as those of any other power.

POSTPONEMENT OF GENOA CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 19.

It is practically certain, that in consequence of the second defeat of the Bonomi Cabinet, the Genoa Conference will be postponed. It is expected that the Italian Parliament will be dissolved, as the only way from the *impasse*.

ITALY TO TAKE PART IN GENOA CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Received Feb. 17, 8 p.m.

Rome.—Speaking in Parliament Sgr. Bonomi referred to the Genoa Conference and said that Italy must keep the engagement. She would be ready for the Conference at the date fixed, which hitherto had not been altered.

"TURKEY—AN ASIATIC POWER"

REFUSED ADMISSION TO GENEVA CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Feb. 19.

A Paris message from Constantinople states that the Allied High Commissioners in declining the Porte's request for invitation to attend the Genoa Conference Assign as reasons for the refusal that Turkey is an Asiatic and not a European Power and that she is also a belligerent. Lord Curzon has intimated his desire to discuss the Eastern question with M. Poincare and the Italian Foreign Minister, whenever the Italian political situation may admit.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN U. S.

"SITUATION FULL OF DIFFICULTIES"

MR. V. S. SASTRI'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Feb. 18.

Mr. V. S. Sastri will leave England in the first week of March. He will stay a few days in Paris and leave for India from Marseilles on board the Naldera on March 10th. Interviewed by Reuter with regard to Indian students in the United States, Mr. Sastri said the situation was full of difficulty and he thought no improvement could be effted unless based on a radical improvement in the Indian situation. Contentment, prosperity and satisfaction with British connection in India was an essential condition for improvement in the attitude of students outside India, whether in Europe or America.

EASTERN PEACE

MR. SASTRI ON CHANCES OF A GIGANTIC STRUGGLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 9 a.m. Feb. 18.

Mr. Sastri, interviewed by Reuter, emphasised that participation by the Western powers in the Sino-Japanese reconciliations at Washington must result in diminishing the chances of the gigantic struggle between the East and West—between the coloured and the non-coloured races of the World. India was profoundly interested in everything making for the peace and strength of the East, and her close connexion with Britain would perhaps enable her, in happier circumstances in future, to keep peace between the conflicting civilisations.

KENYA AND INDIANS.

MR. SASTRI'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 19.

Interviewed by Reuter, the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri anticipated that the Indian question in Kenya would be settled as early as possible. Mr. Churchill did not seem recognise that the fate of India hung upo an equitable settlement of Indian difficulties in East Africa and elsewhere. Mr Churchill was considering only the interest of Englishmen and not their best interests.

Mr. Sastri urged the Indian community to accept the interim arrangement regarding representation in the Kenya Legislative Council and the Executive, as there was still hope that the Cabinet would reside the issue on the basis of justice and equality. Nothing should be done to prejudice their decision.

INDIAN DEBATE IN COMMONS.

SUNDAY PRESS OPINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Feb. 19.

The leading Sunday newspapers agree that the Indian debate in the House of Commons has gone good and that Government's reply to the criticisms confirms the broad line of policy which is at one with the long tradition of British Rule in India and which any successor of the present Government is bound to continue.

The "Observer" insists that the one absolute condition, not merely for extension but for maintenance of reforms hitherto granted, is co-operation of Indians. It describes the reforms as the most critical inherently difficult essay in progress which British statesmanship? Ever undertook and adds "without co-operation their continuance will mean impossible chaos."

The "Sunday Times" says it is insufficiently realised how great are the reforms in India to which we have committed ourselves and how firm is our resolution, if only Indians rise to the great occasion, to abolish entirely the distinction hitherto maintained between the Dominions and India." The journal expresses the hope Indian leaders will have sufficient political sense to make sure of the great rewards of success, and remarks "if they prove their incapacity we can always go back and the world would be on our side."

THE WATERLOO CUP.

Recd. 5-30 p.m., Feb. 18.

In coursing the final at Liverpool for the Waterloo Cup, Guards' Brigade beat Beaded Bob. Betting was thirty to hundred on the winner.

CABLE ITEMS.

The King has received Sir Benjamin Robertson in audience on Feb. 19th.

The Bank of England announces that the holders of five per cent. Exchequer Bonds due on May 1st, instead of redemption, will receive allotment of 3½ per cent. conversion loan at the rate of 136, for each hundred pounds sterling of nominal Exchequer bonds then payable.

Recd. 11-27 p.m., Feb. 19.

The death is announced of Sir John McClure Head Master of Mill Hill School.

ALI BROTHERS.

REMOVED FROM KARACHI JAIL.

TOUCHING SCENES AT STATION

THEIR IMPLICIT FAITH IN MAHATMAJI.

HYDERABAD SIND, Feb. 17.

The Secretary Sind Provincial Congress Committee wires as follows:—

Moulana Mahomed Ali and Dr. Kitchlew were removed from the Karachi jail on the 16th instant and Moulana Shaukat Ali on the 17th instant. Moulana Mahomed Ali will be lodged in the Dhulia jail, while Moulana Shaukat Ali in the Rajkot jail. The destination of Dr. Witchlew is not known. Dr. Choithram and other friends went to meet the leaders to Hyderabad station on both days. They were half and hearty and looked very cheerful.

Moulana Mahomed Ali said we have full confideuce in Mahatma Gandhi. We have given ourselves up in his mands. After Prophets, I will follow him blindly so long it does not clash with our religion, as in the whole world I consider him so noble, so wise, so sincere. He is out while we are in. He should do what he considers proper."

Dr. Kitchlew said "we stand by the Mahatma. Ours is an unflinching support. He knows best, because he is out."

Maulana Shaukat Ali said "Though I am reduced in weight, yet I am feeling better. We don't want to come out of the jail till the Khilafat, Punjab and Swaraj questions are not settled. When they put me into a solitary cell, I feel more proud. I wanted that they should put handcuffs and fetters on me so that I should dance with them. Our cause is safe in the hands of Mahatmaji."

The parting with the leaders on both occasions was very touching. The leaders embraced, kissed and shookhands with all those who had collected on the platform to greet them and the trains left the station amidst shouts of "Allah O Akbar" and "Shaukat Ali ki jai" "Mahomed Ali ki jai" and "Ktchlew ki jai."

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

INTERVIEWED AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 18.

Moulana Mahomed Ali and Dr. Kitchlew have been removed from the Karachi jail. On their way to Poona Mr. Valabhai Patel Dr. Kanuga and Kadri Imam Saheb saw them last night at Ahmedabad station. Both looked happy and cheerful. Both of them asked Mr. Vallabhai to convey to Mahatma Gandhi their wholehearted support to the course he was calling upon the nation to pursue after the Chauri Chaura disturbances. Though the Gorakhpur happenings have caused them a great deal of pain, they have not in the least dispirited them.

About two thousand people collected to see them.

NEW YORK SHIPMENT OF GOLD FOR BOMBAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Feb. 19.

New York.—Banks have arranged to ship eight hundred thousand gold bars to Bombay. This is the first consignment of gold America has exported for months past and it is explained that the South African miners' strike has reduced British supplies of ready gold very low and American bankers stepped into the breach.

STOCK EXCHANGE EXCITEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 19.

The Stock Exchange excitement in high class investments has not abated. Business is difficult. The effect of Indian issues' participating is that the five and half per cent. loans have recovered to issue price, and the seven per cents. have risen to one hundred and six.

FALL IN COST OF LIVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Feb. 18.

Cost of living is still falling in the United Kingdom. Official figures show that on February 1st it was 88 per cent above the prewar level compared with 92 on January 1st.

INDIGO RESEARCH WORK IN INDIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., Feb. 18.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. William Woolcock asked. Has the natural indigo research work carried out in India with such conspicuous success during the past five years been discontinued?

Mr. Montagu replied he had received no information on the subject. The Question of policy was for the local Government, but he promised to ask for information.

GERMANY PAYS HER 4TH INSTALMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Feb. 18.

Paris.—Germany has paid thirty-one million gold marks as the fourth instalment under the Cannes arrangement.

THE COLOUR BAR!

"WHITE AUSTRALIA POLICY."

AUSTRALIA TO COMBAT COLOURED LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Feb. 18.

Sydney.—The Hon. Mr. James Dooley, Premier of New South Wales in a speech urged Labour to carry on a vigorous campaign by means of speeches to combat the suggested introduction of coloured labour into North Australia. The suggestion was made by the Premier of South Australia at the beginning of January that some modification of "White Australia policy" would eventually become inevitable and it has now assumed significance.

S. AFRICAN LABOUR TROUBLE

A COMPLICATED SCHEME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 9 a.m. Feb. 18.

Johannesburg.—The Executive of the Men's Federation has endorsed the scheme submitted by an influential body of strikers with a view to ending the strike. The scheme, which is extraordinarily complicated, demands the return of all men on pre-strike basis and suggests another conference between the Government and the Federation.

NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

UNANIMOUS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 19

Paris.—Interpellations in the Chamber yesterday regarding the attacks on the French soldiers in Upper Silesia, resulted in a unanimous voted of confidence in the Government, after Mr. Poincare, in a strongly worded speech, had declared that indemnities and sanctions would be required from Germany if it were proved that elements from Germany were concerned in that latest attack.

RESIGNATION OF ITALIAN CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Feb. 19.

The Rome Government has been defated in the Chamber by 295 votes to 107 and has accordingly resigned.

KID LEWIS KNOCKS OUT TOM GUMMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Feb. 18.

In the boxing contest at Brighton, arranged to consist of twenty-three minute rounds, Kid Lewis middleweight champion of Europe knocked out Tom Gummer champion of Great Britain in the first round. The match was originally fixed to be held for the middleweight championship of Europe but owing to Gummer being a pound overweight the championship was not involved.

ALLEGED MILITARY ATROCITY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

Mrs. Sarojini Devi's allegations of the military atrocity is supported by Mr. Kesava Menon, Secretary, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee. He writes to "Swarajya" the substance of the story, as told by the boy himself, whose left hand was cut off by the Goorkhas. He was sitting in his house, along with his mother and elder brother. The Goorkhas broke open the door and entered the house. The mother escaped through the back door and the brother was taken away. The boy himself was dragged down the staircase by a Goorkha and his left hand was cut off. The boy received also three cuts in his neck, as could be seen in the photograph, one on this left leg and another on the back. The unfortunate boy was left there to die, but was subsequently removed by some kind friend to hospital. He recovered and came to Calicut. This photograph was taken at Calicut. I learn that "Swarajya" will be publishing the photograph of the boy this evening.

(Continued from col. 3.)

its lady volunteers and marching them in procession in the streets of Calcutta, Ahmedabad had set on foot a movement to raise lady volunteers. The Congress activities, meanwhile, became engrossing and the movement had to wait. The resolution for the national volunteers passed by the Congress added zest to the effort. The ladies joined in respectable numbers, and were out in procession popularising Khadder and advertising the formation of a ladies' corp. Later, they took to picketing foreign cloth-shops, but the Bardoli decision has put for the moment a stop to their activities. Theirs, however, is a forming influence, and it should not be long before ways of utilising their services be found out.

AHMEDABAD.

PEOPLE'S DETERMINATION.

TO MAINTAIN AND PATRONISE ONLY NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16.

So the Government of Bombay has at last thought it wise to disturb the hornet's nest by suspending Ahmedabad Municipality. Government clear by their decision to show due consideration for the sanity and statesmanship which long used to be connected with their name.

Their policy from the very beginning has resulted by its pinpricks to further provoke the people into paths of Non-Cooperation. Gujarat as the originator of the movement had very early decided on an intensive programme of national education. One has just to look at its Vidyapiths, the number of national schools started, and the number of pupils attending them to be convinced of this. It was in the circumstances but natural that the three large Municipalities in Gujarat would try to free their educational activities from Government control. The Government saw that there was no legal help, and made some frantic efforts to prevent the Municipalities going the "wrong way". But goaded by the local custodians of bureaucratic prestige they made a somersault with the result that their prestige stands at the lowest ebb to-day.

The action has further shown the utter helplessness of the ministers whose hands seem to have been forced by the bureaucracy. Mr. Pratt, be it said to his credit, is ultra loyal to the ideals of a bureaucrat. He could not approve of the 'milk-and-water' policy followed by his predecessors. A strong man on the spot he was opposed to "sedition being taught in your (Government) schools." Under his inspiration came out the now famous resolution of the Government of Bombay, directing the Municipalities to rectify the default and authorising him to fix a time-limit for rectification at a time when Messrs. Paranjpye and Hidyatulla, the two Ministers most concerned in the matter, were out touring in the Province. Then followed the opportunity for Mr. Pratt to display his bureaucratic skill, locks were broken open and money transferred by Executive fiats. Ahmedabad still retained its hold over its primary schools. All threats and manoeuvres proved of no avail. This was a bitter pill for anyone to swallow, and a bureaucrat will be the last to do so. The Municipality was simply suspended. Mr. Pratt has raised the storm and finds himself already in the midst of the whirl-wind. The majority of people are going to see that their children do not receive education in the Government controlled Municipal schools. But Mr. Pratt will soon be retiring, and will leave some one else to ride the whirl-wind.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Committee of Management which is appointed to look after the Municipal affairs of the city consists of twenty members with Messrs. Ramanbhai Nilkanth, and Mulchand Shah, Dresident and Vice-President of the suspended Municipality as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively. A careful analysis soon makes known the credentials of the members. Eight of them are Khan Bahadurs and Rao Bahadurs, six are salaried servants of the Government, five are pensioners while three come from the capitalist class. Persons who while on the board "suffered pangs of conscience in working as nominated members" find themselves unusually free from any such week feelings on this Committee. The Committee took over charge on Tuesday evening when the Collector was present to bid them godspeed in their new career. He regretted the Government taking this extreme step, and hoped to see the Municipality reinstated soon. He found a spirit of indiscipline and insubordination in the Municipal staff during the short time he was in charge, and asked the members to stamp it out. He thanked them, particularly those who were unwilling to undertake an unpopular an arduous task.

The Committee signalised its appointment by its decisions to request the Government to pay the educational grant from the day it was refused, and to accept the Government control over its schools. There was a mild protest on the question of grant, and an internal of 10 days was sought for consideration.

CHAIRMAN'S PLIGHT.

Mr. Ramanbhai Nilkanth, though the President of the suspended Municipality, has consented to be the chairman of the Committee. This fact but lends colour to the various charges that used to be ... at his head on the Municipal table. I have often pitied the men sitting ashy pale in the President's chair, brooding over his misfortunes unmindful, for the time being, of his office to keep order while charges come building down one after another. I sought an interview of one gentleman and tried to see if he cared to explain. But to him interviews are a shame.

PEOPLE'S EFFORTS.

The suspension has added to the zeal of popular efforts. One more opportunity is provided for shoping ability in organisation and administration. The various districts and wards muster strong to stand on their own legs. Offers of buildings at nominal rents have been received, while a gentleman has promised to maintain a school in his own part of the city. There is the wife of a Rao Bahadur, a member of the Committee of Management, who has publicly enlisted herself as a member of the Primary Education Society, and who has expressed her desire to send her children to people's schools.

Long before Bengal thought of enrolling

(Continued in col. 5.)

AGAINST BARDOLI DECISION.

PLEA FOR CONTINUING N. C. O.

SWAMI SATYADEV'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Swami Satyadev delivered a lecture on the "Lessons of Bardoli" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday night, Mr. S. R. Bomanji presiding.

The Swamiji said there were very few people in India to-day who really understood the import of the present struggle. He wanted Swaraj in India not for anything else, but for the protection of their human rights—so that Indians could live as free and self-respecting men. A man might be virtuous and clever, but Indians could not take him as an authority on all things. Faraday was a great scientist and they could rightly take him as an authority in matters scientific, but they could not accept his opinions on religion. They could not take a lawyer as an authority on medicine. Indians must think for themselves and worship principles and not men. They must think deeply and independently and not accept the ready-made opinions of others however great they might be. Therefore, he would tell them what he thought of the Bardoli decision. Knowledge was unfathomable and evolutionary and, therefore, everyone should think for himself. He had not become a volunteer because of his bad eye-sight, but when Government gave an uncompromising reply to the Mahatma he went to Bardoli to take part in the struggle as he was sure that Mr. Gandhi would be arrested. But, what happened there? They had retreated without striking a blow and their cause was covered with indelible shame! Was it not right that they should have done something when they were ready? He had given up politics when they beat a retreat the last time, and on the assurance of the Ali Brothers that such a thing would not happen again he had again entered the political arena. And he was sure if the Ali Brothers were at Bardoli Mr. Gandhi would not have been allowed to retrace his step.

"PERFECT NON-VIOLENCE IN INDIA IMPOSSIBLE."

Was it ever possible to guarantee an atmosphere of perfect non-violene in such a vast Continent as India? In the whole of India perfect non-violence had reigned in face of the greatest provocation whether in Calcutta or Lahore or Allahabad and why should the solitary instance of Chauri Chaura be allowed to interfere with their programme? It would never be possible to start mass civil disobedience in India in the ideal atmosphere of non-violence which the Mahatma wanted and they would never get Swaraj by means of such a policy. Non-violence was not their ultimate goal—Swaraj was. The Congress policy and aim was Swaraj, and not mere non-violence. With him non-violence was only a policy and Swaraj was his final goal. If he could not get Swaraj by means of non-violence, then he would discard it for ever. If foreign invaders for instance came across the borders he would be the first man to repel their invasion by arms—non-violence would be of no use in that case. Non-violence was with him only a means to the end of Swaraj and if this present policy of the Mahatma continued he would go back to America. Non-violence was for the strong and not for the weak, who could not defend themselves and strike a blow. Only those who could strike a blow knew the practice of non-violence and it would be the duty of the Congress to think over this matter and come to a decision. The Congress would have to decide where non-violence ended and where peace began. He was a worshipper of Lok. Tilak and they and he could understand him; but the Mahatma was ununderstable by them. He entirely agreed with the policy of Lok. Tilak, because he was consistent throughout.

"MAHATMAJI SHOULD STEP ASIDE NOW."

The Mahatma had now told them that the universal use of Khadi would win them Swaraj; why had he not told them so before? Why had they been put to so much trouble? The whole power of the Congress was now invested in Mr. Gandhi and he was the Congress in fact. With Lok. Tilak that was not the case. But where was another leader to lead them forward if Gandhi was arrested? He had asked Mr. Gandhi whether he would lead the movement if the All-India Congress Committee decided differently and his reply was that he would step aside and say that he would not lead the movement as he was unfit for it. While the speaker paid a tribute to the unmatched work of the Mahatma for the last two years, he would ask him to step aside now and let others do their duty to the country and not come in their way. The Khadi cult was an economic one and they could not get Swaraj by means of Khadi only. It was humanly impossible to have a perfectly peaceful atmosphere in the whole country, and, therefore, he said that the time had now arrived for them to revise the decision of Bardoli. Anand and Bardoli were ready to send their thousands to the jail, but Mr. Gandhi had beaten a hasty retreat. Why were not Pandit Nehru and thousands of others told beforehand of what would happen? What about the families and the dependents of their countrymen in jail, and what about the unnecessary suffering inflicted on them? He would tell them that he respected the Mahatma, but he was not a hero-worshipper—he worshipped principles and not men. Politics were not religion, everybody must think for himself. He would tell the Mahatma that he must consider Chauri Chaura as a small incident in their great struggle and without faltering, without caring for anything, he should follow the Truth and the path which he had made for himself and the country. Let him not consider such small obstacles, but pursue his way fearlessly!

MR. BOMONJI.

Mr. Bomanji said he had worked at Bardoli and asked the people to sacrifice everything, and they were prepared to do it, because they thought that the Mahatma was leading the fight to their freedom. These people of Bardoli were prepared to lose everything, but the Mahatma said he was fighting for Truth. But the 32 crores of people would never reach those heights of Truth and there would never, therefore, be civil disobedience in this country. Besides, the Mahatma only knew the technique of mass civil disobedience and Government were sure to arrest him, and if he were arrested who would lead them in the struggle? This was not a visionary dream, but practical politics. War was a practical affair. They had the greatest admiration for Gandhiji, but that did not take away their right of thinking. No man could have brought the country to such a pitch of enthusiasm, except Gandhiji, but in their hero-worship they were losing their individuality. They were losing their power of thinking independently. They were trying to get rid of slave mentality, but from one tyranny they were embracing another tyranny. Freedom was their birthright and they had a right to think for themselves and differ from the Mahatma.

Referring to Mr. Montagu's statement in the House of Commons, he said it was a lie to say that Gandhiji had given up civil disobedience because he was afraid of arrest. In trying to save his party Mr. Montagu had done India an enormous injustice. Many of the statements made by Mr. Lloyd George were absolutely untrue—but he was an opportunist. Mr. Montagu had said the British were a most determined nation and they would accept the Indian challenge. To this he would say Indians wanted the challenge to be taken up and they wanted Gandhiji to be arrested; they were not afraid of it. As for the English Press and its vapourings he asked them not to mind those things, but to beware of the local Anglo-Indian papers, which, in the guise of their friends were doing them incalculable harm. Could they not boycott these Anglo-Indian journals, Mr. Bomanji asked. He agreed with the Swamiji in all he had said that evening.

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

MOTION FOR ABANDONMENT.

IN ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb, 18.

Swami Shraddanand of Gurukul Hardwar has written to Mr. Patel, General Secretary to the Congress, stating that he would move amendments advocating abandonment of Mass Civil Disobedience and of all destructive propaganda and advising Congressmen to seek elections to the Legislative Councils.

The following letter has been addressed to the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee by Swami Shradhanand from Delhi.

"Dear Mr. Patel,—I have read the two resolutions, passed by the Working Committee after two days' deliberation at Bardoli in to-day's Leader. After the sad failure in keeping every possible Indian non-voilent, as evidenced at Bombay, Madras, Barielly, and Chauri Chaura, it appears credulous in the extreme to nurse the hope of being able to offer mass civil disobedience on conditions laid down by Mahatma Gandhi, in the near future. I therefore, request you to inform the President that I will move an amendment to the said resolution, in the next meeting of All-India Congress Committee at Delhi to the effect that the idea of offering mass civil disobedience be abandoned altogether for the future.

Another amendment to the second resolution, which I propose to move, in the next meeting is that all destructive programme of work be abandoned and that the Congress should take up the work of criticising Governmental and other public measures, and whenever any occasion arises approved Congress men should seek election to the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly and several Provincial Legislative.

There is no time for entering into detailed reasons for my amendments or to draft them properly. I will do everything needful when the Committee meets on February 24th Next.

It is very sad to contemplate on the splendid work of a year and a half being wrecked in two days, but hard facts ought to be faced andthe interest of the nation safeguarded."

In cases against Mr. Raizada Hansraj, non-cooperating Barrister of Jullundur, Major H. P. Pott, Cantonment Magistrate, Jullundur, discharged yesterday Mr. Hansraj in case under 145 I.P.C.

Other case under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code is pending before Mr. Shanker Das, Magistrate, and come up for hearing on 24th instant.

ARREST OF AKALI SIKHS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 18.

Sixteen persons, belonging to an Akali Jatha, held a political meeting at Baryamnagal, Amritsar District. They are said to have made political speeches, under cover of a religious gathering and forbibly dyed black turbans of the audience. They were arrested by the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, on the 15th afternoon, who marched to the spot with military force and brought them to Amritsar. The arrested persons will be brought to trial under the Criminal Amendment and Seditious Meetings Acts.

A KHILAFAT SECRETARY SENTENCED.

(From a Correspondent.)

GHAZIPUR, Feb. 15

Moulvi Wahidullah, Secretary, Tahsil Khilafat Committee, Ghazipur, has been sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

LATE MR. BHATTACHARJI.

Mr. Bhattacharji was born on 31st October 1873 in Narail, in Jersore District, Bengal. He graduated from Doveton College in 1899, with honours in Sanscrit. From 1899 to 1903 he served in the Calcutta Municipal Corporation. In 1904 he took to journalism as a career and after working for a short while on the staff of the "Indian Planters' Gazette" and the "Empire" he joined the "Indian Daily News" as a Sub-Editor. When Mr. Horniman came to Bombay to edit the "Bombay Chronicle", he brought Mr. Bhattacharji with him as one of the Sub-Editors. While in Calcutta Mr. Bhattacharji made his mark as a critic of sports, and as a referee in hockey matches, having been himself, in his early days, a good hockey player. He organised the Bengal Hockey Association, of which he became the Hon. Secretary, and played a prominent part in all sporting activities of Calcutta. He was also for some time Secretary of the Calcutta Referee Association. In Bombay his work on the "Bombay Chronicle" did not leave him much time to devote to sports though his impartial and outspoken reviews of the hockey matches in the Aga Khan Tournament contributed no little to the improvement and popularity of the game in Bombay. He was the writer of "Random Jottings" which were published from week to week in the "Sunday Chronicle."

Those who know what it is to build up anew the organisation of a big daily will realise how strenuous were the labours which were exacted from Mr. Horniman and his associates before the "Bombay Chronicle" succeeded in establishing for itself the place it now occupies in Indian journalism. Mr. Bhattacharji was among the most devoted of these earlier associates of Mr. Horniman. From a Sub-Editor he soon rose to be Chief Sub-Editor and in 1918 was appointed News Assistant Editor, a post which he held upto the time of his death. The key to Mr. Bhattacharji's success was the fact that he belonged to that class of journalists, unfortunately not yet numerous in India, who regard journalism as an art and, therefore, spare no pains to acquaint themselves with the smallest details as well as the most complex intricacies of a modern newspaper. In common with every art journalism demands from its votary not merely natural aptitude but also incessant application to and complete mastery of every detail, however insignification in itself. To Mr. Bhattacharji, as to every true journalist, no detail regarding the production of the paper was too insignificant to know and master and, above all, he had that priceless gift—without which no journalist can become successful—the intuitive power to decide what to omit. For an Editor to be absolutely certain of the accuracy and authenticity of all the news that comes in from various sources is beyond human capacity. He has to choose between the alternatives of omiting a most important and true item of news of the day and of publishing news that may subsequently be contradicted. This is a risk which has to be run daily. The necessity of deciding what to omit is, therefore, not the least of an Editor's responsibilities. In the discharge of this responsibility Mr. Bhattacharji's assistance was not seldom found invaluable by the present writer. Journalistic capacity of a high order, added to a genial and cheerful disposition, made Mr. Bhattacharji a colleague with whom it was both a pleasure and education to work. He had his faults—as we all have our own—but now that he is no more, his colleagues, to everyone of whom he was a friend, can only recall that he shared their love for "The Chronicle", gave the best years of his life to the paper and that his faults brought in relief the virtues that lent to the association with him in the common labour for The "Chronicle" a charm the memory of which will never die so long as they live. Their heart-felt sympathy goes out to his family—especially his widow, his only son and his four daughters—in their sorrow. May his soul rest in peace!

SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

"ATROPOS."

THE LATE MR. NOLIN RANJAN BHATTACHARJI, B.A.
Asst. Editor, "Bombay Chronicle", who passed away at 8 a.m. on Saturday after a brief illness.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

IMPROVEMENT OF POTATO CROP.

(Associated Press.)

PUSA, Feb. 18.

Important subject discussed at to-day's meeting of the Board of Agriculture was the question of improvement of potato crop in India with special reference to send a supply for the plains. Mention was made of the extreme difficulty to secure good and disease-free seeds in this country, for, the good variety of English seeds imported, did not give satisfactory yield in the plains. It was suggested that great efforts should be made to raise the seeds in this country. A great emphasis was laid by several speakers on the need of storage for seeds, and it was specially mentioned that potatoes' growing was hampered in the Punjab for want of storage, which would keep down the temperature.

The Board accepted the recommendation of the Sub-Committee to the effect that the supply of the hill-grown seeds should be improved and that the question of storage for the seed in the plains should be investigated.

Some strong but provincial opposition was shown to the recommendation of the Sub-Committee against the spread of wart disease in India. The Chairman and a member of the Sub-Committee, which considered the subject, did not agree with the Sub-Committee's recommendation that in view of seriousness of wart disease, the notification under the Destructive Insects and Parts Act, requiring the prouction of certificates in case of imported seed, should be enforced.

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee were accepted.

Mr. Milligan then invited opinions of the members of the Board on the question of holding biennial sectional meetings of the agriculturists, agricultural engineers and botanists on financial and other grounds. The Board was generally of opinion that these sectional meetings were not necessary.

At the invitation of Dr. Leslie Coleman, it was decided to hold the next meeting of the Board at Mysore.

RENEWAL OPIUM AGREEMENT WITH SIAM.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

At the request of the Government of Siam, the Government of India have agreed to the renewal of the agreement for direct supply of opium at a fixed price to Siam for a further period of five years from 1st January, 1920.

"FARCIAL NATURE OF TRIAL."

MR. DAS'S STATEMENT TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

The following Statement regarding his case was authorised by Deshbandhu Das to be published after judgment had been delivered. It was not made in Court but is meant for his countrymen:—

I was arrested on the 10th of December. One of the two police officers, who came to my house, came upstairs. When I was ready to accompany him, I asked him whether there was a warrant. He said there was, but it was at the Police Office at Lal Bazar. I asked him what was the charge. He said 'Sec. 17 (2) or something like it.' I was then taken to Lal Bazar. No warrant was shown to me there. From there I was brought to the Presidency Jail. The 11th was a Sunday and nobody came to me nor was I produced before any Magistrate. On Monday, the 12th, at about 11 a.m. a police officer came to my cell. I believe his name is Mr. Kidd. He told me that I was at that time in police custody and that my case had been remanded by the police till the next day. On making enquiries he further said that I had been arrested under no warrant of any Magistrate but on suspicion under Sec. 54 of the Code of Cr, Procedure, of having committed an offence under Sec. 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. I asked whether there had been an amendment of the law since I left the Bar. He said, 'No.' Sec. 54 of the Cr. P. Code empowers a police officer to arrest on suspicion of any cognizable offence. The offence under Sec. 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act is non-cognizable. My arrest was, therefore, without any legal authority. Further I was produced before a Magistrate or rather a Magistrate was produced before me in front of my cell at about 5 p.m. on Monday, the 12th of December, i.e., at least 48 hours after my illegal arrest and detention.

THE CHARGE.

On the 20th of January, a charge was framed against me. On this occasion, my trial took place in the Civil Jail at Alipore. On this date, witness Mr. S. N. Banerjee was further examined and another new witness, Mr. Brewster, was examined. At the previous hearing the Magistrate did not frame any charge as he said further evidence was necessary. On this occasion as soon as the evidence was recorded the Magistrate said he would frame a charge against me under Sec. 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act; and a copy of the charge was handed over to me. To my surprise I found that it had been typed from before. How could the Magistrate frame the charge without this additional evidence which was adduced on this date in the Civil Jail? Was the Magistrate privately apprised of the nature of the evidence which was coming or had the Magistrate made up his mind from the very beginning that he would convict?

The charge itself is representative of the farcical nature of the trial. It is merely a repetition of the wording of the Section. It indicates clearly that neither the Public Prosecutor nor the Magistrate had any idea as to how the evidence before the Court could amount to a criminal offence. It was, therefore, found safer to insert in the charge all the words of the Section.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

The evidence adduced against me was purely documentary. It consisted of some of the messages which appeared in the newspapers and the letter sending one of these messages to the Press. The proof of my case thus depended upon the proof of the signatures which the prosecution alleged were mine. To prove these signatures, the prosecution at first called Mr. S. N. Banerjee, who is a Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special Branch. He for a very short time came to instruct me in the Munitions Board Case. I doubt if he ever noticed my writing. He is certainly not acquainted with my handwriting or signature. The model, which he has put in, being the receipt of my fees from the Munitions Board—Ex. 15 (1), was not signed in his presence, although the signature is undoubtedly mine. He said that he had seen my signature 'more than once.' He did not say when, how, how many times or under what circumstances. The Magistrate did not think it necessary to ask him these questions, although my case was not being defended. This witness believed the following signatures were mine:—Ex. 4 (1), Ex. 10 (1), Ex. 11 (1), 11 (2) and Ex. 1 (1). Of these signatures, Mr. Brewster says Exs. 11 (1) and 12 (1) are not in my handwriting.

The next witness is Mr. Brewster. He said that he had seen me write. When, how or under what circumstances, he did not say, nor did the Magistrate think it necessary to put any questions to him to test his capacity to depose as to my handwriting. He says he saw me write once at Alipore and once at Arrah. On both these occasions, he appeared as an Expert witness and I cross-examined him. How could he, when he was under cross-examination, snatch an opportunity to be acquainted with my handwriting and specially my signatures has been a puzzle to me. I assert he is not acquainted with either my handwriting or my signature. In his capacity of a witness who is personally acquainted with my handwriting and signature, he proves Ex. 4 (1), Ex. 10 (1) and Ex. 11 (2) (both the signature as well as the three lines written above). Then, in his capacity as an expert, he says that these signatures, that is, Exs. 4 (1), 10 (1) and 11 (2), including the 3 lines written above, are in the same handwriting as the model Ex. 15 (1). With regard to his evidence as an expert, all that is necessary to point out is that he made no photographs of the disputed handwritings and the signatures. It is, therefore, not giving expert testimony.

I assert that not one of the signatures deposed to by these witnesses is mine, nor are the three lines written above the signature Ex. 11 (2). Ex. 4 (1) and Ex. 10 (1) are signatures made by Sj. Anil Kumar Ray. Ex. 11 (1) is signature made by Sj. B. N. Sasmal and both Ex. 11 (2) the signature and the 3 lines of writing above it, are in the handwriting of Sj. Hemendra Nath Das Gupta. Ex. 12 (1) is signed by somebody in the office—it is certainly not my signature.

But although the sinatures and writings are not mine I accept the full responsibility regarding the messages. The bureaucracy had me arrested illegally. The Magistrate draws up a charge of that description and proceeds on evidence of handwriting which is extremely amusing. Further, this must be borne in mind that under the Communique it is necessary for the prosecution to establish that I was a member of an organisation which was 'an existing organisation on the date the Communique bears (i.e. the 18th of November 1921) and which had been proclaimed by the Communique. The record against me is destitute of any such evidence. I assert that no such associations as are mentioned in the charge ever existed in the Presidency of Bengal and I say further that the Volunteer organisation which I called into being in pursuance of the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress, shortly after the publication of the Communique, was a perfectly peaceful and non-violent organisation and this organisation has not up till now been proclaimed as an illegal association.—"The Servant."

MR. SHRINIVAS RAO.

STOPPED FORM SPEAKING IN BANGALORE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 18.

Consequent on the questionable activities of the Congress politicians within the state area, the City Magistrate issued orders under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting delivery of all political speeches use by to disturb the public peace within the municipal limits for the next two months on Mr. Srinivas Rao of Bijapur, who was to have lectured here yesterday.

The Secretary, Mysore Congress Committee, forthwith petitioned the City Magistrate to reacind the orders after detailing at length various aspects of the Congress propaganda with the State, dilating on its entirely non-offensive character.

The Public Prosecutor stated how essential the orders under section 144 were especially in view of the fact that most of the speakers on Congress politics were from British provinces and taking the particular instance, said Mr. Srinivas Rao of Bijapur was one of the political agitators in British India.

The Magistrate, after hearing both the sides, remarked that he could find no ground to revise the orders in question and ejected the petition. Whereupon an appeal was preferred by the Congress Secretary to the District Magistrate, who found no reason to interfere with the city Magistrate's orders.

OUTRAGE AT KHERI.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 18.

The Associated Press learns from the Publicity Officer that the alleged outrage at Kheri published in "The Englishman" is entirely baseless and burning of the Post Office is an exaggerated. The only thing that happened was that a report small Post Office was entered by thieves and partially burnt. It had no political significance whatsover.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ON MILITARY SITUATION IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

Lord Rawlinson met at an informal conference this morning some forty English and Indian journalists, who are assembled in Delhi for the Royal visit, and explained to them the military situation in India. He gave good reasons for the necessity of armies of certain strength, both for the frontier and internal defence. He said that the value of a seventy-rupee rifle in India was Rs. 1,250 to a frontier tribesman, that the rifles could be raised if combined 1,30,000 splendid fighters well-armed and that in 1919-20 there had been 611 raids resulting in the raiders carrying off a loot worth 21 lakhs of rupees while in 1920-21 raids had numbered 391. The decrease in the latter case being due to our operations in Waziristan. Referring to the British element in the Indian Army, he said that the British force had already been reduced over pre-war strength in India, and the Indian Cavalry Regiment been reduced from the number 40 to 21. In the month of January, troops amounting to 8 battalions of military had been used to assist the police in maintaining law and order in India, and in the present month, February, military had been called out 24 times for similar purposes.

He also alluded to the very small sum, viz., one hundred thousand sterling that India contributed towards the naval defence by the British Navy.

The Commander-in-Chief was then put numerous questions by those present. Replying to some Indian journalists, he declined to discuss any political aspect and promised to arrange for a party of them to visit the frontier at an early date.

Replying to certain criticisms on the cost of the army, he said that he had done his utmost to reduce the expenditure, but there was a safety limit below which he, as the sole army adviser to the Government, declined to go. He heartily concurred with the view expressed by one questioner that Provisional Governments ought to pay the cost of military moves within their boundaries in quelling civil disturbances.

RIOT AT TARHASSI VILLAGE.

POLICEMEN INJURED.

(Associated Press.)

DALTONGANJ (BERAR), Feb. 17.

On the 16th February there was a riot in the village, Mauzu Tarhassi, District Paramu, as a result of which the police received injuries from stones thrown at them. Armed police have proceeded to the spot.

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GOKHLE'S DREAM

ITS REALISATION

The seed was sown.

It took root and began to spronwt.

The sapling smiled and grew into a plant.

The plant became a tree; and the tree has become shady It has now blossomed in its season and bearing juicy fruits for all.

O traveller across this ancient land, if thou hast become weary and tried come and sit under this tall umbrageous tree and breathe the fragrant odour of its new-born blossoms of "satya" and drink the juice of its fruits of "ahimsa" and fulfil they dreams of yesterday and become the heralds of to-morrow.

These thoughts come to me in these days of silence and loneliness and I think of Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

Seven years have passed! Seven long winters and still as I seem to hear the voice of that patriot saint breaking out in the silence of an evening, and calling out for servants who will spiritualise the political life of India. That was Gokhales' life-long dream. It was his master-passion; It was for that noblest work that Gopal Krishna Gokhale consecraated his powers and energy. In doing that work alone he forgot the self in him. He sacrificed all that was best and beautiful in his life for that ambition. It was for spiritualising the political life of India that he founded the now—world-famed "Servants of India Society" and gathered togother workers from far and near. That vision was always before him, and he worked till his death towards reaching that deakr of his own master.

That vision he carried wherever he went, and it shone brighter to him when he was away in that dark continent and saw his own countrymen in the midst of travail. In South Africa he felt more and more of the supreme need of real sing his dream in his own life Perhaps the Political Guru opened out his heart to his adent saintly chela and spoke of the India of Rama Chandra. Who knows that the disciple's fertile imagination was then kindled more than before and Gandhi's heart yearned towards his own dear motherland?

Gokhale returned to his home-land to die, and Gandhi came to wear the master's heavy mantle on his own shoulders. It was a glorious day for Hindustan, when that simple saintly servant of the Mother-land returned from South Africa after heroic work to spend the rest of his life amidst his own people.

Gokhale died and the nation mourned for the loss of the noble patriot. There was universal sorrow. But the people did not sink into despair. They found one to console them in their agony and offer them his own life for fulfilling the dream of the master.

Seven years have passed, seven, seven long winters. O ye fellow men turn round and see with opened eyes whether the dream of the master is not being fulfilled to-day whether his hopes are not being realised now.

No one saw the seed when it was sown by that great patriot saint, nor the sapling when it grew, protected from the storms of the world, in a quiet garden, away from the noise and din, at Ahmedabad, but all eyes were opened when the sun of Satyagraha shone on that magnificent tree on the morning of 6th April 1919 and its million beams radiated and illumined the darkened land. Within three years the mighty tree has grown and it bears such sweet fruits to-day. Can we not humbly feel that the seed that was sown on this holy soil by Gopal Krishna Gokhale is bearing fruits to-day and the political life of India being spiritualised. Is there not one amongst us to-day, at this critical hour who, "with a liberated manhood, with buoyant hope, with a faith that never shirks duty with a sense of justice that deals fairly by all, with unclouded intellect and powers fully cultivated and with a love that over leaps all bounds leading the renovated India to her proper rank among the nations of the world and making her the master of the situation and of her own destiny.

Are we not near the promised land?

V. A. SUNDARAM.

DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

Mr. J.A. Gawai, M.L.C., Nagpur presiding over the third session of All-India Depressed Classes Conference, attended by 15,000 delegates from several parts of the country, expressed sorrow at the Punjab Government's remissness in spreading education among the depressed classes. He urged the Government to reserve seats for the nomination of representatives of the depressed classes of all over Inda and to give facilities for their education. Special stress was laid on compulsory primary education. He exhorted the audience to be courageous and to work unitedly to throw away the ban of untouchability. A resolution of loyalty and welcome to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was put from the chair and carried with acclamation.

NEW MANUSCRIPT WEEKLIES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Feb. 17.

The manuscript Hindi weekly named "Matri Bhumi' and a manuscript weekly named "Ghanchakkar" have made appearance in this province.

A party of the King's Own Scottish Borderers has left Agra for Kurdla as the railway strikers there were becoming troublesome.

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HYDERABAD (Dec.)

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